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NATIONAL EDITION

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HOPKINS SEEKS TO END CASH RELIEF

Student United Front Formed for Scottsboro Defense

NEW FIGHT PLANNED AGAINST SALES TAX

ESTIMATE BOARD VOTES FOR MEASURE

One More Hearing Due Wednesday Before Bill Is Signed

As labor and small taxpayers' organizations were preparing further protest actions over Thanksgiving Day, the bill for the 2 per cent levy lay on Mayor LaGuardia's desk yesterday, after its adoption by the Board of Estimate on Wednesday, awaiting the signature of the Mayor. The signature is, however, a formality and the passage of the bill is virtually assured unless between now and Wednesday, the day that LaGuardia is to affix his name to the measure, a storm of protest is unloosed which makes the Mayor change his mind.

The bill, which will levy a tax of 2 per cent on all retail sales in New York City, with the exception of food and medicines prescribed by a physician, will go into effect on Dec. 10 and will run until Dec. 31, 1935. It is expected to yield $40,000,000, the funds to be used for unemployment relief purposes.

Talk Tax Strike

A tax strike was among the measures discussed in many sections of the city, with many small merchants and consumers declaring themselves in favor of such a move. Large business opposition continues to rail against the tax, proposing, however, in its stead a 7-cent fare, equally obnoxious to New York's toiling population.

Delegations to local aldermen are being organized in a number of neighborhoods, the Daily Worker learned yesterday. These delegations will demand that the aldermen rescind their support of the sales tax and endorse the principle of taxation of the wealthy to finance unemployment relief.

Arrangement of new loans from the bankers, obviously aranged beforehand, are already under way, Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick has announced. It was on the basis of a "broad-based" tax like the sales impost that the bankers agreed to loan funds for unemployment relief.

Tammany Squirms

Another public hearing, as required by statutory provision, will be held on Wednesday morning at City Hall. Directly after this hearing the sales tax will be signed by LaGuardia.

Discussion ran high around the city on the tax yesterday, with the strategy of Tammany coming in for much comment. The Tiger forces, after their upper circles had agreed to unite with Fusion to carry out the wishes of the Morgan-Rockefeller banks, are somewhat apprehensive over the political results of the entire matter. They are carefully terming the sales tax, "the LaGuardia plan," although they are as much a party to it as the Mayor. With this in mind, they are proposing some concessions in the gross income tax and the business tax. A number of Democratic Aldermen who hail from the working class neighborhoods have an anxious ear cocked to local feeling, their nervousness being in direct proportion to the amount of organized protest being led by the Communist Party.

Farley Forgot to Talk About the Big Subsidies, Hiding 52 Million Loss

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. — An analysis of the Post Office departmental figures revealed today that Postmaster General Farley's announcement of a $12,000,000 "surplus" for the past year actually is a $52,000,000 deficit.

Farley had announced that the Post Office for the first time in 20 years had operated at a profit.

But his calculations did not include the large subsidies which the Government pays to air and steamship lines for carrying mails, and the costs of "franking" the mails of the Congress. These items contribute mainly to the department's losses.

Farley has been pursuing a policy of slashing employees' wages as far as possible as well as cutting down on whatever work protection rules existed.

New York Raises $3,850 at Banquet For Daily Worker

I. W. O. Leads Contributors With $1,300, Completing Quota—Hathaway, Krumbein, Casey and Mother Bloor Speak

By PHILIP STERLING

The working class of New York is determined to maintain and build its own revolutionary press by any sacrifices which may be necessary.

More than 1,500 delegates of Communist Party groups and mass organizations gave an enthusiastic demonstration of this determination on Wednesday night at a banquet for the Daily Worker at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

The banquet, arranged by the New York District Committee of the Communist Party to rally all sympathetic forces for the final stages of the Daily Worker's $60,000 fund drive, resulted in contributions totaling $3,850. The sums making up this total represented the collections of Communist Party units and sections and mass organizations, trade union and professional groups.

Most of the organizations represented indicated, by their contributions, great forward strides in completing their allotted amounts. All except two sections of the Communist Party went over the top.

The contribution reports were opened amid vigorous enthusiasm by Nathan Schaeffer, secretary of the New York City Committee of the International Workers Order, who presented on behalf of more than 200 local branches of the Order a check for $1,300, completing the Order's quota.

Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker; James Casey, managing editor of the paper; Charles Krumbein, district organizer of the Communist Party, and Ella Reeve Bloor, veteran working class fighter, were the speakers on the occasion. Joseph Brodsky, chief of the I.L.D. legal staff, was the toastmaster.

Hathaway Cites Race

Hathaway, in outlining the new program of the Roosevelt administration for a new drive to slash the economic standards of the working class, coupled with speedy preparations for more open fascist rule, warned the gathering:

"We are in a race—a race between the revolutionary working class and the forces of fascism to

(Continued on Page 2)

GREEN DEFIED IN BUILDING TRADE WAR

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—The building trades department of the American Federation of Labor was declared reorganized by officials of seven building trades unions in the jurisdictional war with officials of twelve other building trades unions. The convention of the building trades department just concluded here, ended with the reorganization. The officials of the seven unions, supported by William Green and the majority of the San Francisco A. F. of L. convention, declared the offices of the building trades department vacant and elected William Williams of the Carpenters to head the reorganized department.

Meanwhile, heads of the twelve building trades unions which adhere to the old department met in the Federation building under Michael J. McDonough, president of the old building trades department, and defied Green and the reorganized department. Both factions of officials met in the American Federation of Labor Building.

The dispute between the two sets of officials is a fight for control of jobs and for control of the building trades department. The officers of

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MARINE MEN ASK FREEDOM OF O'DONNELL

A joint meeting of the West Side Local of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and the West Side Waterfront Unemployment Council on Wednesday night adopted a vigorous protest against the imprisonment of William O'Donnell, New Jersey farm strike leader who was compelled to end his hunger strike by the threat of forcible feeding.

A letter of greeting was also sent to O'Donnell in the Cumberland County jail.

The joint meeting also endorsed the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, to be held in Washington, Jan. 5, 6, and 7, and the meeting also decided to further popularize the Congress among the seamen on the ships and on the beach, and also to raise funds to send two delegates to this important congress. Plans are under way to hold a mass meeting of seamen on the west side to elect delegates.

LONGSHOREMEN AID STRIKERS

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 29.—Longshoremen here are closely cooperating with flying squadrons of striking street car employees in swift and effective picketing maneuvers.

DEAD GIRLS LINKED WITH SUICIDE PAIR

Several Witnesses Say Dead Couple Were With Children

By Cyril Briggs

The analysis given in yesterday's Daily Worker of the death of three children, whose bodies were found last Saturday on a mountainside near Carlisle, Pa., has been confirmed by the reluctant admission of police, linking the dead children to the unemployed couple that died in a suicide pact on the same day.

The bodies of this couple, found near Altoona, Pa., were identified yesterday by several persons as that of a man and woman, who, with the three children, asked for lodgings on the night of Nov. 21 at the tourist camp of Mrs. S. Kroemer of Gettysburg. Unable to secure lodgings at that camp, the quintet later applied at the camp of Mrs. Kroemer's daughter, Mrs. Snyder, where they passed the night.

Described As "Down-Hearted"

Another woman, Mrs. Dill, also identified the three children as having passed through her camp at South Langhorne. She had previously identified photographs of the dead man and woman as "the down-hearted couple who accompanied the children."

She will be taken to Altoona to view the bodies of the dead couple who are reported to have traveled as Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Malone.

On Tuesday, Larry Carney, a Philadelphia worker, positively identified the dead man as Horace Hughes, a worker he knew in California and met again in Philadelphia on the Monday before the tragedy. Hughes told him then he was up against it.

The wife of a Carlisle, Pa., restaurant proprier, also identified the quintet as having stopped for a meal at that restaurant. She declared she remembered them because the man had asked to be allowed to split his orders and by a conversation she had with one of the little girls. The girl told her, she said, that the family was broke and jobless and often went hungry.

Police Hidse Cause of Tragedy

While police yesterday claimed that the three children had been poisoned, Dr. George R. Moffitt, city pathologist of Harrisburgh, announced that an autopsy revealed no sign of poison. He advanced the theory that the three small girls had been slowly suffocated by gentle pressure on the throat by they slept, or by a pillov held over the nose and mouth. The bodies of the children were found on a carefully-made bed of pine boughs and blankets.

For days, Pennsylvania authorities and police and the capitalist press concealed the real facts in the case: the truth, now admitted, that the five dead persons must be numbered in the long and ever-growing list of working class victims of capitalist chaos and crisis, of mass hunger and misery in the midst of plenty and cynical denial of adequate relief to the unemployed and their starving families.

NSL AND LID SET NATIONAL ACTION WEEK

Misstatements in Press Are Assailed by I.L.D. Leader

Mrs. Janie Patterson, mother of Haywood Patterson, arrived in New York yesterday from Chattanooga, Tenn., to take an active part in the work of the International Labor Defense and the National Scottsboro-Herndon Action Committee campaign to force the U. S. Supreme Court to hear the appeals and reverse the lynch-convictons against Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris.

Mrs. Patterson has completely repudiated Samuel S. Leibowitz, and the so-called "American Scottsboro Committee," who claimed that she was opposed to the I. L. D. leadership and conduct of the Scottsboro defense, and even had a Harlem policeman's wife impersonate her in a speech over the radio.

The united front struggle for the lives and freedom of the nine innocent Scottsboro lads was further developed and strengthened yesterday with the effecting of a united front between the National Student League and the Student League for Industrial Democracy for a nation-wide student demonstration from Dec. 1 to Dec. 7, to demand the release of the Scottsboro boys and the dropping of the "insurrection" charges against Angelo Herndon, heroic young Negro leader of the working class.

Increasing mass support around the organization of delegations to visit the offices of the New York Amsterdam News, Harlem Negro reformist paper, and the Jewish Socialist Forward, to demand a retraction of their slanders against the defenders of the boys and correction of their deliberate distortions of the facts in the case, was also reported by the National Scottsboro-Herndon Action Committee at 2376 Seventh Avenue.

"Nation" Distortions Protested

The International Labor Defense, through its acting national secretary, Anna Damon, also sent a sharp protest to the "Nation," liberal weekly, against the false and misleading statements contained in an editorial in its Nov. 26 issue.

The National Student League announced that directives had already been sent out both by that organization and the Student League for Industrial Democracy to their chapters suggesting the setting up of committees, including Y.M.C.A.'s, clubs and student groups of all kinds to broaden the campaign in the colleges for the Scottsboro boys and Herndon, and to raise money for their defense.

Against Discrimination

The National Student League further announced that it will link the struggle for the release of these victims of Southern lynch terror to the campaign against racial dis-

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Plans 'Subsistence' Farming And Forced Labor for Jobless; Councils Urge Relief Strikes

National Organization Urges Resistance to FERA Attack

The National Unemployment Councils yesterday denounced the attempts of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to slash wages in private industry by ordering the abandonment of the thirty cents an hour wage rate on work relief jobs, and called upon relief workers to resist any attempt to lower their wages by the election of job committees and the calling of work relief strikes.

The National Unemployment Councils further called upon all relief workers to elect representatives from their jobs to participate in the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, which will convene in Washington on Jan. 5 for a three-day session.

The Council statement declared:

"The federal government has announced that henceforth workers on relief projects will not receive thirty cents an hour, as provided up to the present, but will have to work at the prevailing local rates. This means that the hourly rates may be reduced to as low as fifteen to twenty cents an hour. Negro workers, particularly in the South, will not get more than five to six cents an hour. The 'reason' given for this slash in pay is that the employers are complaining that they cannot obtain workers in the factories because the pay on the relief jobs is higher.

Cuts Are Cited

"The real purpose, however, is to reduce the pay of the relief workers to a starvation level and to use this in a drive to cut the wages of the workers in the shops. In various cities, workers are now being transferred from work projects to home relief, relief thereby being cut. By Jan. 1, they will be assigned to relief jobs and will then receive as 'pay' what they are now receiving in home relief.

"This is part of a plan to reduce the wages of the workers generally throughout the country. Thus the government announces a building construction program which will be put into effect provided the building trades workers agree to reduce their scale. This is to be put through on the 'promise' that they will receive 'more work and thus get a larger yearly wage.' In reality, it is a wage-slashing proposal.

"This drive against the working class is backed up with 'promises' by the government; actually it is designed to reduce the standards of living even lower than they are today.

"At the same time, the government declares that relief can no longer be a 'responsibility of the federal government.' On the contrary, the government is cutting

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Benjamin to Speak At Detroit Meeting Against Relief Cuts

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—Herbert Benjamin, national organizer of the Unemployment Councils, will be the principal speaker at the great countrywide mass meeting at Arena Gardens, Woodward Avenue and Hendrie, on Sunday at 2:30 p.m., to protest the drastic relief cuts. The meeting has been called by the Detroit conference for unemployment relief and insurance, consisting of 38 trade unions, 10 unemployed organizations and 46 fraternal and social organizations.

In the midst of the preparations for the mass meetings, the Detroit conference for unemployment relief and insurance has received a letter from the Wayne County Welfare Commission, rejecting all its demands for increased relief presented at a conference with John F. Ballenger, County Welfare Administrator.

Ballenger and the Welfare Commission have been invited to appear at Sunday's mass meeting and defend their policies which have slashed relief from 10 to 30 per cent for over 66,000 families.

GREEN ADMITS UNEMPLOYED ON INCREASE

While the administration and manufacturers are engaged in a wage-cutting campaign with the tacit cooperation of William Green and other leaders of the A. F. of L., Green admitted yesterday that the nation was "entering the winter of 1934 with 550,000 more out of work than we had at this time last year."

The A. F. of L. figures show that 10,671,000 were unemployed in October, 1934, as compared with 10,122,000 in October, a year ago. These figures, it has been shown by the Labor Research Association, are a serious underestimation of actual unemployment, and 15,000,000 is probably a far more accurate figure.

In November, Green said, unemployment also showed a greater increase this year than last, and the number on part time work in the first half of November was the highest during the course of the crisis. Consequently, many of those who have jobs have lower incomes this year than last, despite the need

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Scheme Would Scatter Unemployed Millions on Homesteads

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. — The abolition of all cash relief payments by the government, the complete allocation of all relief activities to purely local bodies, and the launching of a plan for binding millions of families to slave-like "subsistence" homesteads scattered throughout the country are the latest developments in the Roosevelt Administration's "social" program, as outlined tentatively by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator.

As part of this new attack against the 17,000,000 now officially admitted as subsisting solely on relief, Hopkins' tentative plans provide for a program for housing which, it is alleged, would provide new business for the building monopolies while giving homes to those families with incomes of less than $1,000 a year. Hopkins has admitted that all previous Roosevelt housing schemes had been failures since the great majority of American families are unable to pay for the $2,500 homes provided for in the Roosevelt housing program.

But even the present tentative program amounts only to the vaguest talk without any specific appropriations or plans. There have been rumors of a ten-billion dollar program, but thus far only $23,000,000 is available for this purpose.

The Roosevelt housing programs have as their main objective the reviving of profits for the heavy industry monopolies. As part of this drive, the Roosevelt government has launched a drive to reduce wages in the building industry. The relief slashes are also part of the "housing" program.

It is significant that the proposed "subsistence" homesteads are intended to permit the workers to augment their work-relief earnings with home farming, thus forcing the workers to accept new low standards of payment on the work-relief jobs. Also, these homesteads are so placed as to disperse the great army of jobless in the cities where their increasing militancy makes them a growing threat to the Roosevelt Wall Street policies.

Dyers Study New Proposal On Agreement

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 29.—The settlement committee of the striking dyers held a conference early today with the employers, to consider a proposal of Nathan Shefferman, of the National Textile Relations Board, which is termed a concession t owards the 100 per cent union shop idea. Although details are not yet available, it is reported that union men are given preference in the hiring.

When reports came of scabs at the Clairmont, and General Piece Dye Works yesterday, the large picket line which mobilized there found that only two dye foremen were working.

Silk workers are called to a mass meeting on Saturday to 10 a.m. at Carpenters Hall, where the rank and file delegates which they elected to the recent convention of Silk Workers will give a report.

Defense Group to Fight Conviction of Turney On Accusation of Libel

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 29.—The International Labor Defense announced today that it would appeal the conviction of Pete Turney, who was convicted of criminal libel for possessing a leaflet put out by the International Labor Defense characterizing members of the "red squad" as rats, and of Israel Berlin, convicted under the Downs Ordinance of having more than one copy of a leaflet against war and fascism in his possession.

THE N. Y. TIMES TRIES TO WHITEWASH THE SALES TAX

AN EDITORIAL

YESTERDAY'S New York Times, like Mr. Shakespeare's well-known lady, doth protest too much.

It protests, loudly and lengthily, that the heaviest part of the burden of the sales tax will not fall on the masses of the city. Significantly enough, it picks the headline in Wednesday's issue of the Daily Worker, "$40,000,000 Tax on Masses Voted," with which to argue.

Here we will not stop to comment in detail on the fact that of all the opponents of the sales tax, the Daily Worker is the one chosen by the New York Times at which to direct its main blows. It is evident, however, that the editorial writers of the Times are perturbed for good reason. The Daily Worker alone, of all the English language newspapers in the city, is leading a militant, uncompromising fight against the sales tax.

The Daily Worker, as the central organ of the Communist Party, has explained the class character of the sales tax, pointing out that it is but another expression of the main line of policy of the capitalist class in this crisis: to load the burdens of the economic crisis on the shoulders of the masses of the people. The LaGuardia administration, with its "loyal" Tammany opposition, is helping to carry out this fundamental line of policy.

The Daily Worker has consistently proposed taxation of the wealthy, of the millionaire class, their banks and corporations, to pay for the maintenance of the unemployed. This is a method which corresponds with the needs of the masses of the city.

These political truths, at which the Daily Worker has hammered away day after day, have a profound power. They are making their way among the masses of the city—the workers, professional people, small home-owners and little business people—with a speed which the New York Times and the class it represents finds alarming.

This, and this alone, explains why the New York Times, the most consistent organ of Wall Street, must take up the editorial cudgels against the position of the Daily Worker on the sales tax.

* * *

SAYS the Times in its editorial, entitled "Driven To It":

"In yesterday's Daily Worker there is a big headline, '$40,000,000 Tax on Masses Voted.' This is misleading. It omits the fact that the food of the masses is exempt from the sales tax. Moreover, the small purchases of people of scanty incomes will yield but a small portion of the $60,000,000 revenue which is required and expected. The bulk of it will come from persons able to pay."

Whom is the Times trying to fool with this fake argument? Certainly the very gentleman whom they are trying to whitewash, Mayor LaGuardia, knows better. Speaking as an opponent of the sales tax when he was in Congress in 1932, LaGuardia said:

"A sales tax . . . is odious. . . . To say that the tax is equitable is ridiculous. A family spending $1,000 for subsistence, exempting the mercy of bread which is so generally bestowed, means that family will pay $22.50 tax. . . . Such a burden is out of all proportion even to the gentleman who is dieting on caviar and pate de foie gras."

Certainly the workers and small business people, already reeling under the blows of the crisis, will not be fooled by this type of argument. They see very clearly that the sales tax means another cut in their already low purchasing power.

Let us put the matter very simply: here is a family, the head of which earns $25 a week. He must pay a 2 per cent sales tax on gas and electricity bills, shoes, shirts, drugs, almost everything that he buys. He cannot get along without gas, electricity and clothes. These are essentials. His purchasing power is therefore reduced. **This reflects inevitably on the worker's table. It actually means less food.**

For the person on the relief rolls (there are between 300,000 and 400,000 heads of families in this category) the sales tax is disastrous. With rising prices the small relief check (amounting to about $5 a week for a family of five) buys even less than heretofore.

The Times lies, consciously and deliberately, in order to cover up the enormous crime against the masses of the city of New York perpetrated by the Morgan-Rockefeller banks, the real dictators of the

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$10,000 Bail Set for Bayonne Relief Strike Leaders

Five Seized As Projects Are Picketed

Forced Labor Workers Demand Minimum Wage of $18

BAYONNE, N. J., Nov. 29.—In an attempt to behead the growing strike movement against forced labor on Bayonne relief odd jobs, police yesterday arrested five leaders, including Stanley Tomkins, secretary of the Non-Partisan Unemployed League. Bail for each was set at $10,000 by Judge Paul Cullum in Hudson County Court.

At the protests of the workers' attorney, William E. Sewell, Judge Cullum said, "If the defendants are on relief and in distress, their activities would seem to put them in the position of desiring to remain in distress. I said $10,000, and that's what it's going to be."

The attorney went later, however, to Judge James Erwin, of the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas, who reduced the bail to $2,500 each, still a fantastic figure for unemployed workers.

The five arrested workers were on picket lines which were set up on all projects yesterday. Previously, 200 men had marched to the office of Relief Administrator John Doolan, protesting the institution of forced labor in Bayonne relief, and demanding a minimum wage of $18 a week and trade union rates for skilled workers. They were met with a flat refusal.

Two of the arrested workers had started to picket a relief job yesterday and were met by twelve police who placed them under arrest. They were taken to headquarters. A few minutes later Tomkins arrived with two other workers. They too were immediately placed under arrest and charged with "being disorderly persons." Judge Cullum, who placed their bail at $10,000 each, likewise changed the charge to "inciting to riot."

Councils Urge Strikes on Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

down the relief at a time when it admits that more people are applying for relief. Roosevelt, himself, stated that relief must rest more and more upon private charity. This is the aim of the 'Human Needs,' 'Community Chest' campaigns which are going on throughout the country at the present time. In these campaigns the workers in the shops are compelled to donate part of their earnings. Thus relief for the unemployed is being raised by means of a direct tax on the workers in the shops and offices.

"The Municipal councils and legislative bodies also plead the necessity of similar economy. They refuse to tax the rich, but on the contrary, are putting all kinds of taxes on the workers in the form of sales taxes, taxes on wages, taxes on users of gas, electricity, fares, etc.

"It is clear that an offensive against the whole working class is now under way and it will be accompanied by terror to compel the workers to accept the conditions that are laid down. In this situation, it is necessary for the working class to be united against the offensive of the bosses which is supported by the government. First of all, the workers on the relief projects must be prepared.

"The National Unemployment Councils calls upon the workers on the relief jobs: (1) **immediately to form committees of action; (2) to organize on the relief projects for strikes against any reduction in pay.**

"At the same time the workers in the shops must form similar commitees and organize in the shops to prevent reductions in pay, to demand higher wages and that all relief be provided by taxation of the employers.

"The hypocricy of the government can best be shown by the tremendous outlay for war purposes which amount to nearly two billion dollars, as well as the more than eight billion dollars that has been given to the banks and corporations as subsidies.

"This situation makes it still the more necessary for the workers of the United States, both employed and unemployed, Negro and white, to unite their ranks in the struggle for Unemployment and Social Insurance. In spite of the 'promise' of Roosevelt that Congress will enact an 'unemployment insurance bill,' it is clear that this bill will not provide unemployment insurance to the present army of unemployed. It will only be an unemployed reserves bill for the workers who in the future may lose their jobs. Our demand must be made very clear:

The sixteen million unemployed and their families demand Unemployment Insurance now by taxes on the rich.

"This means an intensified fight for the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill which is the only genuine unemployment and social insurance bill before the people of the United States.

Shop Workers Concerned

"Workers in the shops are just as concerned with the enactment of the Workers Unemployment and Insurance Bill, since if the unemployed are provided with unemployment insurance they cannot be used as strikebreakers. At the same time, unemployed members of the unions will be able to pay their dues and thus remain in good standing in the ranks of organized labor.

"In order to mobilize all forces behind the struggle for genuine unemployment and social insurance, workers on relief jobs, the unemployed organizations, unions, fraternal, veterans, Negro, farm organizations, etc., should elect delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance to be held in Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 6 and 7.

"Organize immediately on the relief jobs not only to fight against wage cuts, but to demand a decent pay and union scales for skilled and semi-skilled workers! Fight against all discrimination against Negro, Foreign born and young workers! Forward to unity of the unemployed and employed! Forward to a gigantic Congress in Washington!

"NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT COUNCIL."

SCOTTSBORO---THE 20TH CENTURY DRED SCOTT CASE DRAWS SHARP AND CLEAR LINES OF CLASS STRUGGLE

Students Unite On Scottsboro

(Continued from Page 1)

crimination in the colleges and high schools.

Plans are already under way to organize a delegation of college editors to go to Alabama during the Christmas holidays to present a student petition demanding the immediate release of the Scottsboro boys.

In the letter of the I.L.D. protesting the "Nation's" attack on the mass fight and peddling of the lies of Samuel S. Leibowitz that the I.L.D. had collected "several hundred thousand dollars" for the Scottsboro defense, Anna Damon brands the editorial as a deliberate distortion of facts, and a web of outright untruths, and demands a retraction of these statements and the publication in full of the protest of the I.L.D.

"Nation" Lies on Funds

"Perhaps one of the most revealing things about the 'Nation' editorial," she writes the editors, "is a matter of omission rather than commission. Nowhere in the entire editorial do we find any attack upon the state of Alabama or its courts or officials for their frame-up of the boys, nor for their manner of conducting the trials."

Damon points out that the "Nation" has been kept fully informed on the sums collected by the I.L.D. in the case and that such information was readily available, and that therefore the "Nation's" statement that "several hundred thousand dollars have been raised for propaganda" in the Scottsboro case can lead to no other conclusion than that the editors of the "Nation" have deliberately misstated the facts. The financial statement of the I.L.D., showing a total of $55,194.32 raised and spent by the I.L.D. on the Scottsboro case, was sent at that time to the editors of the "Nation," Damon points out in her letter to the editors. In addition, the I.L.D. has spent several thousand dollars more on the case than it has collected.

Reply to "Nation"

"Without the 'propaganda' the Scottsboro boys would not have been alive today, according to your own admission," she reminds the "Nation" editors, "and without it the huge amounts—between forty and fifty thousand dollars—which have been involved in purely legal expenses, could not have been raised."

In the editorial objected to, the "Nation" admitted:

"There is small question that only the widespread publicity which the mass pressure movement gave to the case could have produced this result (that the defendants are still alive after three and a half years—Editor of the Daily Worker). There can be no doubt, however, that mass protest does, at a certain point, stiffen the resistance of the organized forces—in this case the courts of Alabama—against which it is directed."

Wholly ignoring the fact that eight of the nine boys had been sentenced to burn in the electric chair before the I.L.D. took over their defense, the "Nation" then proceeded to attack the mass defense tactics of the I.L.D.

Issue of National Oppression

Damon also takes issue with the "Nation's" attempt to hide the monstrous national oppression of the Negro people which shows itself at every point in the Scottsboro case.

In answer to the "impartial" proposal of the "impartial" "Nation" for an "impartial" committee to decide the question as to who should really represent the boys, Damon writes:

"The proposal itself is one which, coming as it does at the end of a review of the Scottsboro case which is anything but 'impartial,' we cannot take seriously. This is all the more true because you suggest as 'impartial' persons, Mr. Arthur Garfield Hays and Mr. Morris Ernst, both outspoken in their enmity to the I.L.D. If a truly impartial, and truly representative group were sincerely to attempt to put an end to the controversy opened by Mr. Leibowitz, we would be willing to co-operate as we have always been willing to co-operate in any move to strengthen the defense of the Scottsboro boys. Under all circumstances, we shall continue as we have been doing during this controversy, to devote ourselves to the preparation of the best possible legal defense, and the best mass defense that it is possible to organize, in spite of disruptive tactics by the enemies of the Scottsboro boys."

Liberation Fight Is the Challenge to Lynch Rule in U. S. A.

By HARRY HAYWOOD

WITH the approach of the day set for the first executions in the Scottsboro case, Feb. 8, and the appeal coming before the Supreme Court in the cases of Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, it is necessary to make absolutely clear the issues that are involved in this attempt of the government to wipe out the lives of nine innocent Negro boys seized in a typical lynch frame-up in Alabama three and a half years ago.

The fight for the liberation of the boys has crystallized opposing class forces around the Scottsboro case. As the famous Dred Scott case before the Civil War became the wedge that drove a sharp and deep line between the forces of reaction supporting slavery and the forces fighting for the abolition of the feudal slave system, so the Scottsboro case has become the Dred Scott case of the twentieth century separating with unerring accuracy friends and enemies of the fight for Negro rights, for the liberation of the Scottsboro boys, for the smashing of the lynch system, clearly differentiating all progressive forces from reaction.

True Meaning Clear

Despite the desperate efforts of the reformists and such organs as the "Nation" to conceal the true issues at stake in the Scottsboro fight, the real meaning of the fight has not escaped either the ruling class lynchers or the oppressed Negro masses. To the ruling class, the landlords and plantation masters of the South, the fight for the liberation of the Scottsboro boys is a challenge to their rule, a challenge to the whole system upon which rests their exploitation and oppression of the Negro masses.

To the Negro masses, the Scottsboro case has become the vital symbol of their struggle for liberation. It has brought new hope, new energy and the will to struggle.

White House Approval

The Scottsboro case today, seen in this light, has become also the spearhead of the whole reactionary offensive of the Roosevelt New Deal against the Negro people. The legalized wage differentials of the N.R.A. codes, giving official White House sanction to the jim-crow discrimination against the Negro workers, the eviction of Negro sharecroppers by the thousands under the provisions of the Bankhead cotton destruction program signed by Roosevelt, the rising reign of terrorism throughout the South as evidenced in the growth of fascist bands—all point to the fact that the headquarters of the terrorism and oppression of the Negro masses, symbolized in the lynch frame-up of the Scottsboro boys, is in the White House. It is the Federal government supported by Wall Street finance capital that is the backbone of the terrorism against the Negro masses, that leads the forces of reaction for the execution of the Scottsboro boys, for the maintenance of the lynch system, that supports and organizes the growing fascist reaction throughout the country, directed with especial viciousness against the Negro masses. Roosevelt's deliberate silence on the matters is only the expression of his consent and approval.

Two Opposing Lines

The recent attack led by Leibowitz on the Scottsboro defense, with the support of leading elements in the Ministers Alliance and Negro bourgeois publicists, can be understood best in this light. It is obvious that the "liberal" notion that the fight between Leibowitz and the I.L.D. is merely a "quarrel" is a miserable distortion. It is, on the contrary, the struggle between two fundamentally opposed lines, two camps, two class viewpoints. The Leibowitz attack is only the latest and most desperate of a long series of attacks which the ruling class has launched against the working class defense from the very beginning of the case. Its very unscrupulousness and desperation reflects the class character and purposes of the Leibowitz attack.

The Leibowitz attack is the continuation, in its basic tactics and purposes, of the attack begun by the Negro reformists led by the N.A.A.C.P.

The line of this series of attacks has always been the same, to strip the case of its social significance, to separate the case from the roots of national oppression which is the soil out of which grows the whole lynch terror, to conceal from the masses the class character of the courts, urging the masses to place their faith in these "impartial" courts, to disorganize the mass movement and turn it away from militant action. In short, to shrink the whole struggle and protect the basis of the ruling class oppression, to conceal the role of the Federal government as the organizer and supporter of the lynch terrorism.

"Bargaining" Tactic

From this fundamentally treacherous strategy follows their immediate tactic in the Scottsboro case. This explains the line of Leibowitz and the reformists who have grouped about him for "bargaining," for a "compromise," for "negotiation" with the lynchers in the Scottsboro case.

Their line is to "compromise" in the sense that they give up completely the fight for the full and unconditional release of the boys, and strive to convince the lynchers of the benefits to "both sides" of some kind of horse-trading in the case.

This, as can already be seen in the moves of the Leibowitz group supported by the Negro reformists, takes the form of "sacrificing" one or more of the boys to provide a loophole for the sentencing of another group of the boys, thus splitting the case.

Thus, this line, under the appearance of "practicality," really permits the lynchers to solve the Problem of the case for themselves without surrendering one iota of their class rule, and permits the reformists to strengthen their hold over the masses under the guise of a "victory." Actually, of course, this line is the worst treachery to the boys, and to the whole fight for Negro rights against the lynch oppression.

Crawford Case

In the recent Crawford case the results of this line were revealed in all their treachery. Here an innocent Negro worker was sentenced to die. The reformists succeeded in choking off any mass fight for his liberation, and "bargained" with the courts, and won the "victory" of two life imprisonment sentences for the defendent. The innocence of Crawford was forgotten and prostituted to the uses of the lynchers and the reformists, both uniting to hush up the class character of the whole frame-up! Such is the "victory" for which Leibowitz, N. A. A. C. P. groups, and "liberals" of the nation, are now struggling in their fight against the I. L. D.

Aid Lynch Courts

These "defenders" of the boys justify every tactic of the Southern prosecution. They gave the reactionaries every aid in the recent "bribery" frame-up against the I. L. D. lawyers, Cohen and Swift. On the question of the Supreme Court appeals they justified the cunning trickery of the Alabama courts in attempting to block the appeal moves of the I. L. D. attorneys in the Haywood Patterson case launching their assaults at the I. L. D., not the courts. In the "Red scare" maneuvers of the lynchers, the reformists and Leibowitz gave willing aid, adding to the provocations of the lynchers their own provocations.

The Leibowitz attacks, combining the hypocrisy of "gentlemanly" procedure with the methods typical of gangsterism, are only the culmination of these attacks against the class line of the I. L. D. defense, and have for their purpose the betrayal of the boys into the hands of the courts and the lynchers, leaving the boys unprotected by any msas movement.

Against this line of treachery, the I. L. D. places its fundamental slogan of unconditional freedom for every one of these innocent Negro boys, striking the lynch frame-up with its two-fisted policy of best legal defense supported by the power of mass protest.

It would be seriously wrong to underestimate the significance of the Leibowitz attacks. It is not only Leibowitz who is involved. Leibowitz represents and has the support of the whole ruling class machinery as well as the Negro reactionary and reformist leadership, in his fight against the I. L. D. And these attacks have had their effect in creating confusion and bewilderment in sections of the population sincerely interested in fighting for the liberation of the boys.

Without softening for a single moment our exposure of the Leibowitz attacks and their purposes, without for one moment surrendering the independent role of the Communist Party and the I. L. D., we must now make our main objective the building of the broadest united front. The united front—this is our best weapon against the reformists and for the liberation of the boys.

In this fight for united front of all forces sincerely interested in fighting to free the boys, our main slogan is "Unconditional release of all the Scottsboro Boys." On this slogan there can be no compromise or bargaining.

The united front set up through the National Scottsboro-Herndon Action Committee must be immediately strengthened and broadened. Local united front committees should be built up and communications made with the National Committee at 2376 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.

Broad united front conferences of all supporters of the Scottsboro fight should be stimulated and organized.

With this slogan as our main weapon we must make formal offers for united front to all locals of the so-called American Scottsboro Committee, wherever they exist. Proposals for joint action should be dispatched to the Socialist Party locals, to trade unions, to Negro church groups, and other mass organizations.

The appeals are coming before the Supreme Court, the court around which have been built the most illusions.

The date of the first execution has been set for February 8. There is no time to lose. Act now for the building of the united front to free the Scottsboro boys under the slogan "Unconditional Liberation for All the Scottsboro Boys."

Clarence Norris and Heywood Patterson, two Scottsboro defendants, who are sentenced to die February 8.

Green Admits Rise In Unemployment

(Continued from Page 1)

for higher wages to meet the rising costs of living.

The effects of increased unemployment are shown in the larger number on relief rolls. In the cities there were 30 per cent more on the relief rolls this October than last. Green said that "unquestionably our relief problem this winter is the most serious this nation has ever faced." But he and the other officials of the A. F. of L. have done nothing to oppose the Administration's policy of relief cuts in the face of needs that are greater than ever.

As Green himself points out, "in addition to the increase in unemployment, those who have been unemployed for a long time have exhausted their resources; those who once had savings are now wholly dependent on relief." But he and the other bureaucrats are instrumental in blocking the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, the one measure that would protect all workers from the ravages of the crisis.

The N.Y. Times Tries to Whitewash the Sales Tax

An Editorial

(Continued from Page 1)

City of New York, and their Fusion and Tammany puppets in City Hall.

* * *

THE tide of protest against the sales tax robbery must mount higher, must beat more insistently on the walls of City Hall.

The class program of taxation proposed by the Communist Party—the program which irks the Times so much—must be posed very sharply against the sales tax.

Not the sales tax. Not the transit (7 cent fare) tax. Not a wage tax.

Tax the rich, the large corporations, the large utilities, the large incomes and inheritances. The rich must pay for the unemployed capitalism so ruthlesly threw out of jobs.

The Communist Party understands that the solution of the problems, the misery of the people of New York, will only be finally and definitely solved in a Soviet New York City, in a city that is part of a Soviet United States. In such a city, the banks, the factories, the utilities, will belong to the toiling people of the city. Such a city will pay no millions in interest to bankers while the masses starve. Such a city will have as its first concern the welfare of the masses—the direct opposite of the policies of the LaGuardias and Jimmy Walkers.

Today—now—the Daily Worker again emphasizes the necessity of a united fight to defeat the attacks of the bankers and the LaGuardia administration on the masses of the city. Instead of a sales, subway or wage tax, the Communist Party demands:

A suspension of the debt service (approximately $180,000,000 to the bankers in interest and part payment on loans) pending the passage of adequate federal unemployment insurance.

A higher utilities tax.

A higher inheritance tax.

A steeply graduated income tax, hitting incomes in the higher brackets.

Increase in relief.

Endorsement by the city government of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. We urge all fighters against the sales tax to demand that both branches of the city administration, the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate, memorialize Congress, urging the immediate adoption of the Workers' Bill.

In every union, in every shop, in every lodge or club, the issue should be raised. Pass resolutions against the sales tax and for placing the burden of maintaining the unemployed on the rich.

Socialist, Communist, workers of all political opinions, Negro and white: organize joint delegations in your neighborhood to see your alderman. Demand that he rescind his vote for the sales tax. Demand that he support a program of taxing the rich.

Defeat the sales tax!

Tax the rich to pay for unemployment relief!

New York Raises $3,850 at Banquet

(Continued from Page 1)

see which can muster the greater strength and the wider support for the moment when a decisive struggle between the two takes place."

Just as there is no time to lose in other aspects of this life and death race, Hathaway pointed out, so is there no time to lose in building the Daily Worker and increasing its circulation. "The Daily Worker is one of our greatest guarantees in this race," he said. "We must make it an ironclad guarantee."

Krumbein, in a brisk talk, praised the work of mass organizations and Communist Party groups in the fund drive, but pointed out that there could be no praise without criticism as long as the $60,000 objective of the drive was not reached.

"Even now," Krumbein said, "although we have not yet emerged from the last stages of the drive, we must begin to think seriously of building the Daily Worker's circulation in this city to the minimum figure of 50,000. Financial security cannot mean anything to our paper if it does not mean a vastly increased circulation. We are raising this money not merely so that the Daily Worker can continue, we are trying to assure the paper of the means to grow. We must begin now to supply as much, and more, energy to the task of building circulation as we are applying to the fund drive."

James Casey, managing editor of the Daily Worker, outlined the daily tasks confronting the paper in its role as the revolutionary organizer and spokesman of American workers. Pointing to the growing legal and extra-legal terror against workers and working class organizations, Casey declared: "Though the terror grows, though workers and farmers are jailed, beaten, killed, for organizing to fight the hunger and deprivation forced on them by a decaying economic system, the working class will not be vanquished. It has within itself the power to resist all attacks and to win the final victory in its struggle to rule the world. It is the task of the Daily Worker to organize that power, and the 'Daily' is fulfilling that task with the help of the working class which it is organizing."

Mother Bloor, in a brief speech, greeted the assemblage and praised the progress of the fund drive, but took occasion to differ with Krumbein on the question of circulation.

"In a city of some 7,000,000 population," she said, "50,000 circulation is insignificant, though it may do as our first step in building a real mass circulation. We must spare no effort to make the workers familiar with the paper and to make them realize its importance in their daily lives. This isn't so difficult a task. We can always predict the growth of the paper's circulation by the number of new workers we reach with the paper. The more workers we reach who have never seen or heard of the paper before, the more new readers we will have."

Green Defied in Building Trade War

(Continued from Page 1)

the seven unions adhering to Green and the reorganized department are carpenters, bricklayers and electricians, the three unions which Green sought to reinstate back into the department in order to get control, and the stationary engineers, hod carriers, marble workers and teamsters. These seven unions have a membership of about 450,000.

The twelve unions whose leaders adhere to the old building trades department which refused to admit the electricians, carpenters and bricklayers, and sought to maintain control in McDonough's hands, include asbestos workers, boilermakers, iron workers, elevator constructors, granite cutters, lathers, metal workers, painters, plasterers, plumbers, roofers and stone cutters. They have a membership of about 204,000.

The jurisdictional dispute threatens to split the district building trades councils.

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152 EAST 86th ST. . . . . Near Lexington Ave.
115 WEST 125th ST. . . . Bet. Lenox & 7th Aves.
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PROTESTS MOUNT IN PHILADELPHIA EVICTION SLAYING

Workers Will Mass at Relief Office Monday

Local Meetings Called; Protest at Constable Office Today

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 29.—A mounting wave of protest actions are being arranged by the Unemployment Councvils here protesting the police murder of William Heaterly, a jobless Negro, who was murdered Tuesday as the police sought to evict him and his family from their home at 1011 Callow Hill St.

Every Council local in the city has arranged neighborhood mass meetings. A city-wide protest demonstration will be held Friday noon at the office of Constable Gillman, 1126 Girard Ave., who carried through the eviction and upon whom the Councils directly place responsibility for the murder. A city-wide demonstration will be held Monday morning at 9 o'clock before the County Relief Office, 1450 Cherry St.

A delegation from the Councils, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, and other organizations and trade unions will protest the cold-blooded murder before Mayor Moore, Chief of Police LaStrange, and City Council Chairman Cox. The mass meetings, the demonstrations and the delegations will demand the immediate rescinding of all eviction laws and the passing of a city ordinance against evictions, and immediate punishment of the murders.

William Heaterly was shot and killed in his home Tuesday and his brother Samuel was slugged into unconsciousness when the police, led by Constable Gillman, sought to evict them. The police visit was the second in the course of a week. Neighbors had massed before the Heaterly home to stop the eviction. Police reserves were called. They smashed through the workers' lines, battered down the doors, and entered with drawn guns. William Heaterly was cornered in a room and shot down. His brother Samuel, who fled before the gun frie, was captured, beaten into unconsciousness, and spirited away.

The murder of Heaterly climaxes a wave of evictions and a reign of police terror which is directed with redoubled intensity against the Negro people who constitute one-third of those on the relief lists.

Relief is pitifully inadequate at best, and yet a double standard is maintained—larger budgets for unemployed white workers and for those who fight for their relief standards. Rents are not paid.

In addition to mass attendance at all the protest actions, the Councils urge all workers and their organizations to send resolutions protesting the murder, demanding the removal of Police Chief La Strange, and an ordinance against evictions to Mayor Moore and City Council Chairman Cox. Delegations should be sent to the City Council demanding an end to all evictions. Protests should be sent demanding the removal from office of Constable Gillman, and protest actions arranged in the neighborhoods and at the relief stations.

Tonight at 8 o'clock the North Philadelphia Unemployment Councils will hold a mass protest meeting at the Saint Phillips Baptist Church, 336 North Tenth St., near the home of the murdered worker.

Vigilance of Fur Union Achieves Many Victories

Energetic Struggle Being Waged in All Big Fur Centers

This is the third and final of a series of articles revealing charges of corruption brought against the Compliance Division of the Fur Code Authority by the Fur Workers' Industrial Union. Previous articles cited charges that Code Authority inspectors had helped the employers cut wages and that the chief inspector, Morris Shamroth, had used his office to solicit business for firms.

* * *

By Sender Garlin

Article III

SCORES of complaints against long hours, payments below the scale and piece-work could be cited in the fur industry.

A worker, Ethel Sissman, working for Meckler and Horowitz, 350 Seventh Avenue, declared:

"I am a finisher in the above shop, working 44 hours for $22 per week. The conditions in the shop are very bad, workers working as late as 7 p.m. daily.

"I went up to the N. R. A. Board and appeared before a committee of about 10 men. They listened to my case and told me to go home and wait for a communication from them. So far nothing has been done for me by the N. R. A."

(Signed) ETHEL SISSMAN.

According to the Code, as well as the agreement, the following was established as the scale of wages: *Cutters, first class, $50-$60; second class, $44; operators, first class, $41.80; second class, $35.20; nailers, first class, $39.60; second class, $33; finishers, first class, $38.50; tapers and stayers, $30.80.

Struggling against the fur manufacturers and their agents in the Compliance Division, the Fur Workers' Industrial Union has scored numerous victories and achieved a number of gains for its members.

Describe Union Activities

A summary report of the union's activities from January 1 to Nov. 1, 1934, shows some of the following highlights:

Shops declared on strike for violations of the union agreement, 710; shop strikes settled, 689 (some of these shops are still on strike); complaints of workers settled by organizers, 3,017; shop visits made by organizers, 14,426; discharged workers reinstated, 187; agreements signed from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 504; open shops organized, 229; increases to scale obtained for 1,184 workers ranging from $2.50 to $12.50 a week. Increases obtained for 1,200 workers in 200 shops in July, ranging from $2.50 to $12.50 weekly. Total number of leaflets issued, 240,000.

One of the basic achievements of the Fur Workers Industrial Union is the Unemployment Insurance Fund, 1½ per cent of which is contributed by the bosses, with a special committee of the union administering the entire fund. $28,000 was raised for this fund during the present year. A balance of $10,000 from the past year brought the total to $38,000. The sum of $18,000 is still available for unemployed members of the union, after $20,000 has been expended during the past 11 months.

Win Demands of Workers

In centers outside New York the Fur Workers Industrial Union has been carrying on energetic struggles and winning demands for the furriers. In Los Angeles, for example, where the Industrial Union has a majority of the furriers, the 35-hour week has been won. In Chicago, where the same situation exists, the union has compelled the manufacturers to grant the 35-hour week. However, in those shops controlled by the right wing International, workers are compelled to put in a 40-44 hour week.

In St. Paul and Minneapolis where the International still controls the majority of the workers though terrorism, the 40-44 hour week prevails. In Boston, too, where the International reigns, workers put in the 40-hour week.

Leaders of the Fur Workers Industrial Union tell how leaders of the right wing International in Philadelphia helped the bosses in preventing a complete victory in the struggle for the 35-hour week, increase in wages, no discharges, and for an unemployment fund. The strike had almost come to a victorious conclusion, Industrial Union leaders charge, when Harold Goldstein, an official of the International, went to Buffalo where the furriers were on strike and helped put over an agreement for the 40-hour week.

When Goldstein returned to Philadelphia he helped prolong the strike by promising the bosses the 40-hour week. As a result, the Industrial Union was forced to compromise on settlement for the 36-hour week, after a six weeks' strike. All the other demands, however, were won.

The 35-hour week was gained for the Cleveland furriers, leaders of the Industrial Union point out, as a result of the united front action of the left wing furriers and the A. F. of L. local of the International, affiliated with the United National Committee of the N.T.W.I. and I.F.W.U.

A general strike of furriers is now on in its third week in Detroit. The chief demand here is for the 35-hour week. Two organizers of the Fur Workers Industrial Union are on the ground, and are aiding the local leadership in bringing the struggle to a victorious conclusion.

In every fur center of the country, leaders of the Industrial Union declare, the organization is waging energetic struggles and winning more and more concessions for the workers.

Strike Army in U.S. This Year Has Reached the Million Mark

By Labor Research Association

At least one million workers were involved in strikes in the United States in the nine months ending Sept. 30. This is clear from an examination of the United States Department of Labor's figures of 998 strikes with 738,586 workers in the first eight months of the year. Add to this the number involved in the general textile strike of September, and other strikes during the same month, and the figure rises to well over the million mark.

Thus the number of strikers in the first nine months of 1934 already exceeds the total for the entire year 1933 as reported by this government agency. And 1933, in turn, showed more strikes (again using government figures) than in any year since 1921, and more strikers involved than for any year since 1923.

In the first eight months of 1934, also, the average number of workers involved per dispute (740), was larger than in any year since 1916, excepting 1919 and 1922.

Below is the strike record for each year since 1927 as reported by the United States Department of Labor, whose figures, incidentally, are **extremely conservative and fragmentary**, as admitted by many observers. For example, this bureau has omitted from its compilations the second strike of some 30,000 New York City taxi drivers which began March 14.

	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Man Days Lost	Average Number Workers Per Dispute
1927	734	349,434	37,799,000	476
1928	629	357,145	31,557,000	568
1929	903	230,463	9,975,000	255
1930	653	158,114	2,730,000	242
1931	894*	279,299	6,838,000	312
1932	808**	242,829	6,463,000	301
1933	1,562	812,137	14,819,000	513
1934 (8 months)	998	738,586	13,310,000	740

(*) Labor Fact Book II (p. 125) erroneously gave this figure as 312.
(**) Same as above; figure erroneously reported as 301.

Action on Workers' Bill Sought in Madison, Ill.

MADISON, Ill., Nov. 29.—The Unemployment Council has called upon all workers to assemble at the open hearing of the Village Board Tuesday, Dec. 4, when the unemployed will present demands for the endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance and the financing of a delegation to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

A committee of six workers presented these demands to the Village Board last Saturday after one hundred had marched on the City Hall. The Village Board at that time voted to call the open hearing for Tuesday.

Protest Ends Turtle Creek 'Riot' Charges

Mass Opposition Forces Indefinite Postponement of Case

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 29.—Faced with the resentment of the Turtle Creek citizenry against the frame-up of three workers of that community on charges of "inciting to riot" and "obstructing legal process," Assistant District Attorney Chauncey Pruger was forced to pronounce their trial "postponed indefinitely" in court this morning. The three, now at liberty under bail of $1,000 each, are James Snyder, John Hutsko and Meredith Mauk.

So aroused are the workers at the obvious attempt to railroad three innocent men to the workhouse that the town council of Turtle Creek urged their release by a unanimous vote, a Democratic Club only last week demanded their freedom, and the other day a petition was handed to District Attorney Parks containing 600 signatures of borough residents.

The three were arrested last June when a crowd of workers who had assembled to prevent the eviction of a Turtle Creek family were brutally attacked, tear-gassed and beaten by a squad of 45 deputies.

In attempting to cover up the fact that this third postponement of the Turtle Creek case was forced by the veritable avalanche of protest sent to the district attorney by hundreds of workers and working class organizations, Pruger claimed that "no court was yet available" for trial of the case, and that the district attorney's office had been unable to round up the long line of witnesses which it plans to summon.

Jobless Force Concessions In Detroit

DETROIT, Nov. 29.—A demonstration of 150 workers at the Fort Street Welfare Station, organized by the Unemployment Council, compelled the supervisor to receive a committee of five and to promise immediate attention to thirteen cases that were presented.

That same day an investigator came to the home of one of the cases and promised that he would receive an additional half ton of coal for cooking, a stove and stovepipe, a mattress and blankets.

The unemployed workers throughout the entire city are mobilizing for the great mass meeting this Sunday at 2:30 p.m. in Arena Gardens, Woodward Avenue and Hendrie. The meeting, called by the Detroit Conference for Unemployment Relief and Insurance, will organize a determined struggle against the 10 to 30 per cent relief cuts that have been instituted in the past month.

"I send you one dollar toward the $60,000 drive. I'm out of work. I'm not a Communist, but I'm interested in your paper. A fellow in the rooming house where I'm living gets your paper daily, and I read it."
Alfons Van Almies, Chicago.

Army Dodges Treaty On Plane Construction By Trick Contracts

Planes in Excess of Treaty Limitations Ordered in Guise of Spare Parts, Glenn L. Martin Worker Reveals in Letter

By a Worker Correspondent

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 29.—Work on the government order for 81 high-powered bombing planes for the United States Army is now in full swing at the Glenn L. Martin Company.

Early this summer the company delivered the last of an order for 48 planes. Each of these orders carries a spare part clause which brought the first contract to 60 planes and brings this order to 96 planes. In this way, the United States government gets around their treaty obligations. Together, these orders call for a total of 129 ships, yet the company will have built 156 ships.

The Martin Company also has submitted plans for a super type bomber. These plans have been approved by the experimental and procurement officials of Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. The company is to build an experimental plane from these plans and if it proves successful it will be used as a model for 200 or more additional ships under the 1936 procurement program.

The workers employed at this plant receive average wages ranging from 40 to 60 cents per hour. This in itself is bad enough, yet ever so often they are laid off for periods anywhere from three months to one year between contracts.

Speed-Up Instituted

On this contract the company is trying out ways and means to speed up production. In most departments special time tickets must be filled out for each operation. Several workers are given similar jobs and are made to compete with one another. Different operations are combined so as to eliminate some of the workers. A special system has been going on for some time which tends to reduce the wage expenses of the company. Young, inexperienced workers are trained to do the more skilled work. They soon learn to do the work, yet their wages are never brought up to the level of the experienced workers. When a lay-off takes place, they are the last to be laid off and first to be rehired.

The American Federation of Labor, toward the end of the last contract, tried to organize the workers in this plant. They started strike talk going in the factory. Many workers joined the union. No action, however, was taken. The union tried to close the factory with an injunction. This, of course, failed.

The president of the union decided to open an airplane factory of his own by having all union members buy $30 worth of stock. A few of the workers bought stock and a small factory was rented, not, however, building planes. They are now engaged in building guinea pig pens. This, together with the inaction of the union, completely broke up the organization.

Workers Fight Discouragement

The workers now realize that setting up their own corporation to compete with the Glenn Martin Company won't solve their problems. There are plenty of companies already, with large capital, good equipment and government connections. The only way for the workers to better their conditions is to rebuild the union on the basis of a fighting program for better wages and working conditions.

Many old union members are disgusted with the union because of the lack of activity. But being disgusted won't bring us better conditions. At this time our main job is to go back into the union, see that the A. F. of L. charter is retained, and work up a real program around which the union can be built.

This is the only way we can better our conditions.

Last winter, while the union was conducting a membership drive, the company got worried and came across with an increase in pay of close to five per cent.

Marine Workers to Run Cleveland Open Forum

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 29.—The seamen and longshoremen have organized the Marine Workers Center as a recreational and educational center. A series of forums on the vital issues of the day have been arranged on the following dates:

December 2.—Fascism—What it is and how to fight it.

December 9.—Unemployment Insurance and the Administration.

December 16—The Negro Worker in the American Trade Unions.

The forums start promptly at 7:30 p.m. Admission is but ten cents to defray expenses. The general public is welcome. The center is located at 1282 E. Ninth St.

Unemployed workers with membership cards in Unemployment Councils are admitted free. Also union members whose books have unemployed stamps. The Forums are under the auspices of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

Los Angeles to Hold 3-Day Press Bazaar

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 29.—The annual bazaar for the benefit of the workers' press will be held here in the Cultural Center at 230 South Spring Street, on Dec. 14, 15 and 16. Entertainment will be provided during the three days

Detroit 'Daily Drive Needs To Be Spurred

Special Measures Are Urged to Complete Campaign Quota

Though Detroit has forged rapidly ahead since the beginning of this month and now outdistances Cleveland, with whom it is in heavy competition, only three of its 15 sections have completed their quotas in the $60,000 drive.

Of the 17 mass organizations, only six have reached the 100 per cent mark.

Three sections—Kalamazoo, Muskegon and Monroe—are still below 50 per cent.

Among the organizations, the Jewish groups have raised barely $100 of their quota of $400. Two I. W. O. branches, in particular, are lagging badly. Nothing has been heard from the Greek groups.

Special Measures Necessary

With Detroit still in need of almost $400, it is obvious that drastic, special measures must be taken in regard to every Party section and mass organization, if Detroit's work is to be carried through by Dec. 1.

Though Detroit has pledged itself to raise $1,000 above its quota by Dec. 8, at the latest, this does not obviate the absolute necessity for the district to fulfill its original $2,500 task by the time set by the Central Committee!

Affair, Dec. 8

The special affair at which Detroit expects to realize the additional $1,000 it has pledged will take place on Dec. 8, at the Finnish Hall. It has been decided to give a banner each to the section and mass organization reaching the highest percentage in the drive.

For the additional $1,000 the sections and organizations have taken the following quotas:

Section 5—$100; Sections 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10—$25; Polish organizations—$50; Rumanian—$30; Russian, Hungarian—$25; Bulgarian—$15.

BOSTON, Mass.

MASS MEETING
For United Front Against War and Fascism
Speakers:
Clarence Hathaway
Editor Daily Worker
James W. Ford
Negro Communist Leader
on
"How Can the United Front of Socialist and Communist Workers Against War and Fascism Be Realized?"
SAT., Dec. 1 — 8 P. M. — Tremont Temple, 82 Tremont St.

DETROIT, MICH.

DAILY WORKER VICTORY CELEBRATION
Saturday, December 8th at 8 P. M.
FINNISH HALL
5969—14th Street, near Mc Graw
GOOD PROGRAM — DANCE — GOOD ORCHESTRA
REFRESHMENTS
Admission in Advance 15c - - - - - At Door 20c

— Philadelphia, Pa. —

DAILY WORKER VICTORY BANQUET
BROAD STREET MANSION
Broad and Girard Ave.
CHAS. KRUMBEIN
District Organizer of New York
JOHN SPARKS
District Organizer of Boston will present the flag to our District
SUN. DEC. 2nd
FREIHEIT GESANGS FAREIN
WORKERS' LABORATORY THEATRE
ADMISSION: Official delegates from organizations free. Comrades who will collect $1 until the banquet, will be admitted free.

JUBILEE CONCERT
To Celebrate 20 Years of the Proletarian Composer
JACOB SCHAEFER
FRIDAY, NOV. 30th
AT 8:00 P. M.
TICKETS 40 CENTS
To be gotten from every singer or at the Freiheit Office—
318 Washington Sq. Bldg. Seventh and Chestnut Sts.
MERCANTILE HALL
BROAD and MASTER STS. PHILADELPHIA

CHICAGO, ILL.

Gala Entertainment and Dance
Peoples Auditorium **SATURDAY, DEC. 1st**
2457 West Chicago Avenue — 8 P. M. —
Program:
"Newsboy" by Theatre Collective
Freiheit Singing Society
Music by 6-Piece Orch.
Prizes
will be presented to:
Section having raised most money over quota.—Lenin Set.
Organization with highest amount.—Red Flag.
Section far behind achieving quota.—Black Flag.
FUN GALORE, FOR ALL! — EATS OF ALL KINDS
DANCING UNTIL ? ? ? ?
All proceeds of this affair will go towards completing the Chicago District Quota in the Daily Worker $60,000 Drive.

AFFAIRS FOR THE DAILY WORKER

Philadelphia, Pa.

Branch 585 will hold an aMair for Daily Worker on Saturday, Dec. 1 at 4088 Germantown Ave.' This will be a final effort to raise money to set our District over the top. All friends are invited.

Dance and Party given by Unit 502 C.P. Sat., Dec. 1 at 1391 N. Franklin St. Interesting program. Adm. free.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Daily Worker Dance, Friday, Dec. 7 at 760 Main St. Adm. 35c.

Rochester, N. Y.

Red Press Nite, Saturday, Dec. 1, at 7:30 p.m. Workers Center, 443 Ormond St. Ausp.: Unit 7 C.P. Adm. 10c incl. refreshments. Good program.

Bridgeport, Conn.

Cabaret and Ball, Saturday, Dec. 1, 7 p.m. at 280 Spruce St. Revolutionary entertainment. Adm. 25c. Hot supper served for 15c extra.

Cleveland, Ohio

Gala Affair given by Unit 23, Sat., Dec. 1, 8 p.m. at new I.W.O. headquarters, 879 E. 105th St. Adm. 10c.

Detroit, Mich.

Daily Worker Victory Celebration. Dec. 8 at 8 p.m. Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St., near McGraw. Good Program, Dancing, Refreshments. Adm. in adv. 15c, at door 20c.

Passaic, N. J.

Entertainment and Dance, Saturday, Dec. 1 at 40 Third St., W.L.T. Speakers, Dancer, 8 p.m.

Chicago, Ill.

House Party, Friday, Dec. 7 at 6052 Gidding Ave. at home of Henry Glaz. Adm. free. Ausp.: Sec. 8. Unit Musicale, Food Melody at 2037 Montrose Ave., Sunday, Dec. 2, at 8 p.m. Ausp.: Unit 411 C.P.

Akron, Ohio

Concert and Dance given at Ukrainian Hall, 562 Corice St., Saturday, Dec. 1, 7:30 p.m., to celebrate the achievement of Akron Section's quota in the Daily Worker Drive. Singers, dancers. Dancing till midnight. Admission 20c. in adv., 25c at door.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: 35c for 3 lines on weekdays. Friday and Saturday 50c. Money must accompany notices.

Chicago, Ill.

The International Workers Order, Junior Section, is holding a huge rally at People Auditorium, Dec. 22, and are asking all workers' organizations not to arrange any affairs for that day.

First Annual Dance given by Painters Br. 585 I.W.O. Saturday, Dec. 8 at Mirror Hall, 1156 N. Western Ave. Adm. 35c in adv., 25c at door.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Lewis Bentzley, leader of the National Farmers' Movement, speaks at the Workers School Forum, Friday at 8 p.m. on "The Farmer Under the New Deal." Adm. 25c, unemployed 10c, 908 Chestnut St., 5th floor.

Mass meeting in defense of the Scottsboro boys. Ruby Bates, main speaker, Saturday, Dec. 1, at 2456 N. 30th St. Adm. 15c.

Concert and Report of the International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism, Mother Bloor, main speaker, Friday, Dec. 7, 8 p.m. at Boslover Hall, 701 Pine St. Adm. 15c. Ausp.: City Comm. Working Women's Councils.

Jubilee Concert of 20 years of proletarian musical development of the celebrated proletarian composer, Comrade Jacob Schaefer, Friday, Nov. 30 at Mercantile Hall, Broad and Master Streets. "Einziger Span" will be performed. Tickets 40c, at 318 Washington Square Bldg., 7th and Chestnut Sts.

Boston, Mass.

Thomas Boyd, veteran and author, will review "Veterans on the March" by Jack Douglas, Friday, Nov. 30 at Hotel Bradford, Tremont St., 8 p.m. Adm. 25c. Tickets free with $1 purchase at International Bookshop, 216 Broadway.

"Oust the Jinx" Party with plenty of laughs, music and fun, Sunday, Dec. 2, 8 p.m. at 12 Hayward Place, the Sacco-Vanzetti Room. Subs. 15c.

Providence, R. I.

First Annual Bazaar of Labor Education Association. Three evenings: Thursday, Nov. 29; Friday, Nov. 30; and Saturday, Dec. 1, at 1755 Westminster St. Starts 7 p.m. Adm. 10c. Bargains, dancing, entertainment.

Cleveland, Ohio

Michael Cvoid, on lecture tour for the New Masses, speaks on "The Crisis in Modern Literature," Saturday evening, Dec. 1, at News Auditorium, E. 18th and Superior Ave. at a meeting arranged by the John Reed Club. Adm. 25c.

Supper and Dance given by West Side Hungarian I.L.D. Br. Saturday, Dec. 1 at West Side Hungarian Workers Home, 4309 Lorain Ave., 7:30 p.m. Benefit Political Prisoners. Adm. 35c.

Rochester, N. Y.

Michael Gold on lecture tour for the New Masses, speaks on "The Crisis in Modern Literature," Friday Eve., Nov. 30, at Lithuanian Hall, 578 Joseph Ave. at a meeting arranged by the Pen & Hammer of Rochester.

Government Promises Bankers 'Sweet Business' In the Wage-Cutting Federal Housing Program

By CARL REEVE

The "housing" program of the Roosevelt government is an important phase of the accelerated drive to increase profits by hammering down the workers' living standards.

This "housing" program includes: 1) reduction of the building construction workers' wages and through this reduction in wages, lowering of the whole wage level of all workers; 2) giving the employers a free hand and financial aid in making more profits in all future building and eliminating government expenditure on housing in order not to eat into the profits of the private employers.

The demagogy of the Roosevelt government regarding slum clearance, regarding low costing housing and big P. W. A. housing expenditure now turns out to be hollow talk. The greatly ballyhooed Federal Housing Act sidetracked all federal housing projects.

Under the P. W. A. only ten million dollars has actually been disbursed for housing projects since it began in the summer of 1933, according to a U. S. Treasury statement of Nov. 23. These figures throw a startling light on the ballyhoo of Secretary of the Interior Ickes and other Roosevelt officials regarding great housing projects.

A total of $150,000,000 has been "allotted" out of the three billion three hundred million dollars P. W. A. funds, a very small sum when the more than a billion spent out of P. W. A. on war preparations is taken into account. All of this $150,000,000 has been allotted to private contractors who are to build houses renting from $12 to $15 a room a month, a prohibitive figure when it is considered that families require more than one room. And of this allotment, it is now revealed that only ten million dollars has actually been disbursed.

The Federal Housing Administration, set up by the Federal Housing Act, is now the chief housing program of the Roosevelt administration. What is its purpose?

Here is what Roger Steffan, director of Modernization of Credits, Federal Housing Administration, said to the bankers' convention of the credit phase of the Act. "The plan is to release idle funds to solvent property owners now to repair, alter and improve their homes and business property. **This should provide an outlet for bank funds that will net a fair return. . . . Here is a chance to take some paper which is safe, liquid, profitable,** will do an enormous amount of good and may be a real help to business recovery." This is the heart of the Federal Housing Act, now the "housing program" of the Roosevelt government. Loans are made to property owners by bankers, at interest up to 5 per cent, to be paid back in monthly installments, insured by the United States government, or guaranteed by security.

'Chance to Make Some Money

J. Howard Ardrey, Deputy Administrator, Federal Housing Administration, told the Bankers' Convention regarding Titles II and III of the Housing Act, which deal with insurance of amortized mortgages: **"If you will read this Act you will find in there the possibilities of your making some money, and you will find in there the possibilities of your being able to cooperate with this administration in the thing which it has done, on a basis that is sound and profitable."**

Ardrey told the bankers how they could make profits from Title II of the Act, which "deals with insurance of mortgages made by a selected group of people—a selected group of people as makers, selected risks—in the property we are to insure." . . . "The government does not touch it anywhere except in the administration, and in the guarantee of this mortgage insurance up to July, 1937." Title III of the Act provides for the formation of national mortgage associations, with five million dollars minimum capital.

Regarding Title III of the Act, Ardrey said: "We can and will organize national mortgage associations with five million capital reach. THEY WILL BE PROFITABLE. THEY WILL PAY DIVIDENDS. . . . If any of you gentlemen are unwilling holders of mortgages which are sound and which we can insure, and you would like also to find a 'sweet' piece of business that will pay you a profit, I invite your earnest attention and examination and exploration of the possibilities of these two things under Titles II and III."

This aide of Roosevelt boasted to the Bankers' Convention that he had been "for eighteen or nineteen years among that unhappy group of Wall Street bankers."

Low Cost Housing Scrapped

This is the "housing program" of the Roosevelt government—only ten million dollars disbursed to date by P. W. A. for housing, and a Housing Act aimed to bring profits to the bankers and covering only property owners, a complete scrapping of slum clearance and low cost housing, of which Roosevelt has spoken so much.

Secretary Ickes is still made use of for demagogic ballyhoo regarding government spending on low cost housing. But Housing Administrator Moffett is meanwhile carrying through the "housing" program of the Roosevelt government—a bankers' program aimed to increase the bankers' profits.

Wall Street Reassured

The line of the Roosevelt government is stated in the Wall Street Journal of Nov. 26 in the following words:

Nothing would do more to retard the progress of the co-operative movement of the government and business to bring about the permanent recovery of the capital goods industry, of which construction constitutes an important part, than the suggested plan of Secretary of Interior Ickes to pump a large amount of federal funds into low cost housing. This is practically the unanimous opinion of the leading producers of building materials, who believe such a step would have a baneful effect on the growing confidence of finance and industry."

"The attitude of the government recently has become more reassuring," adds the Wall Street Journal, praising Donald Richberg.

In other words, Roosevelt is more openly scrapping his demagogic promises and speeding up the bankers' program of "less government spending" for unemployed relief, of more direct and open aid to industry, and wage cuts, relief cuts and anti-strike arbitration boards for the workers.

Secretary Ickes, as well as Moffett, openly demanded that "labor co-operate" in these bankers' "housing" schemes by accepting wage cuts. The abolition of the thirty-cent an hour minimum work relief wage has the same wage cutting purpose. William Green replied that the "plan," sugar coated with a promise of share the work, will be given "fair consideration."

That is, William Green and the A. F. of L. leadership have already promised the Roosevelt government support in its drive to cut the wages of the workers and given assurance that they will sabotage a fight against the wage cut drive of Roosevelt.

Roosevelt promises the bankers profits, and "sweet business" from his housing program. He attempts to enforce a wage cut on the workers in his housing schemes. The housing program is a bankers' program.

SEAMEN ABOARD SHIP AND ON THE BEACH MOVE FOR UNITY

Expose Relief Cook In Baltimore Project

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Scratch House News, published by the Waterfront Unemployed Council, has been getting on "galley-rat" Duggan's tail lately. There have been several interviews exposing this character, of which the latest is the following:

"It was a very tough job to pry anything out of this guy, Duggan. He was reluctant to speak about himself, but I finally managed to gain his confidence. He mentioned the "reds" had him on the spot. I then warned him to be very careful to whom he speaks, that the "reds" are well organized and always on the job. He then invited me to have a glass of beer. We went into the Dix Hotel and sat down in the back room."

"He then opened up. 'The other morning I was speaking to a seaman who happened to be on galley detail, and damned if everything I said wasn't printed in the Scratch House News. Even the statement I made that I have been a sea cook for twenty years was printed. What made me mad was when I read that I was unable to satisfy the seamen. I think that I can cook as good as some of the best.'

"'As a matter of fact I haven't been a cook for twenty years. I was taught to cook in one of the waterfront restaurants before we had any relief. Things were tough so I used to give them a hand in the kitchen for my grub. When the project opened up, Mr. Mann gave me the cook's job. Here, look at these discharges. I have plenty of oiler's and firemen's discharges!'

"While the 'galley rat' was speaking he showed me a discharge where he was oiler on the S. S. George Pierce. Holding up the discharge, he said, 'This is the best ship I was ever on, but most of the ships were rotten feeders. I always had ambitions of getting into the galley and closer to good food. I'm going to try to ship as cook after this. This is the way I'll solve my food problem. It's a damn poor cook who can't cook and eat what he wants. Look at me today, don't I look well fed?'

The above is the main part of the interview and proves that Duggan had lied. He is not a cook, but an oiler and got the job at the project through his friendship with "Ex-lax" Mann.

Perhaps, this is the reason the garbage is so greasy. What can you expect when an oiler is put in the galley? He must be thinking he is oiling a hot bearing when he gets hold of a grease paint and starts to scramble eggs.

Guardsmen Protest Graft In 258th Field Artillery

By A Soldier Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—One of the Communist girls who gives out leaflets and speaks to us fellows after drill suggested that I write a letter to you. She told my buddy and me that the Daily Worker is going to print letters from guardsmen in a special column, once a week.

My buddy and I are not Communists, because we don't believe in many of your principles. But we agree with this young Communist girl, who says that there is no reason why we can't get together on the things that we do agree on.

For instance, the leaflets we get from you people prove that there is graft going on in our regiment. My buddy and I joined the outfit over two years ago and we understood that we were to receive $1 for every drill. We haven't seen a cent yet. All we do is sign the payroll. The captain says the money goes to pay for our dress uniform which costs us $72 and the rest of the money is for our battery dues. We both are out of work, so you see we could use the money for expenses.

We are convinced that the captain or some officers are making a racket of our drill pay. And as the girl says we have to organize the fellows in our battery and do something about the graft. I forgot to mention that the leaflets always say for the fellows to investigate the price of the uniform. They state we are being gypped here too. So we took my uniform to a tailor and he said it's only worth about $40. There are about 60 guys in our battery so you can easily see what a soft snap the "skipper" (captain) has.

We have already begun to get the fellows started. My friend speaks to his pals and I speak to mine. We expect to take some action as soon as we get the fellows organized. Hoping you print our letter.

Two Guardsmen in the 258th F.A.

Plants on Part Time in Kansas City, Mo.

By a Worker Correspondent

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Conditions are rotten for workers in Kansas City and vicinity.

The P. W. A. workers of Kansas City and Jackson County are only getting from 30c to 40c per hour and 24 hours a week.

The Democrat politicians who are foremen on the P. W. A. jobs are lousy. They get their $30 every week, rain or shine. The P. W. A. workers are not at all satisfied.

Railroading is also getting bad. The M. P. R. R. layed off 29 men a week ago. The roofing plants are only working one and two days a week. The packing houses are laying men and women off every day. The Sheffield Steel is only working part time.

Telegraphers Union Calls Mass Meeting

By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I have received a notice signed by the United Telegraphists of America, an independent organization, calling upon the workers in the telegraph industry and the general public to come to a mass meeting to be held at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th St., on Friday night, Nov. 30th at 8 p. m.

The notice says that this meeting will discuss the conditions in the telegraph industry — the increased speed-up, the lay-offs and the proposed merger in the industry. It is clear from the notice that this outfit is an honest one and not phoney like the Association of Western Union Employees.

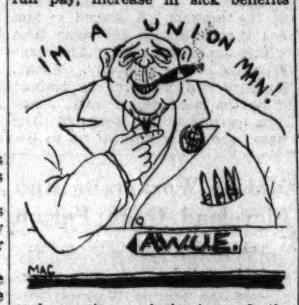
Company Officials In A.W.U.E.

By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I am a telegraph worker. Recently the A. W. U. E. (company union) started a campaign to force every one into this sell-out organization.

This is the irony of the chief selling point. It is to laugh when they point out that even some of the vice-presidents and general managers have become members of the union. Just imagine Vice-President Welch of the traffic department being a member of the same union with thousands of telegraph workers who are walking the streets looking for work. I suppose he joined the union to get some of the benefits enjoyed by A.W.U.E. members.

For example:—Does he get docked for all holidays as most of the employes do? Hell—No. Will he fight to correct this "cut in pay" scheme? Hell—No. Will he organize his fellow workers to demand an increase in pay, vacation with full pay, increase in sick benefits



and pensions, slackening of the speed-up and other improvements in the miserable working conditions? Hell—No.

There is absurdity in this comradeship with the Carrolls, Titleys, Welchs, etc., who are just the ones who carry through all of the plans to save money at the expense of the employes.

If there was any doubt in the mind of any employe as to the purpose of the company union, it should be removed now. Refuse to belong to this scab outfit. If you do already belong, raise questions at every meeting as to why certain lousy conditions are permitted to exist. In a very short time with proper organization and effort this company union can be smashed. It's worth it and can be done. Your future demands on what interest you take in the organization that affects your job. A company union is not that organizaiton. That is clear. I and several others joined the United Telegraphers of America who as an independent organization have no strings to any enemies of labor. The N.R.A. is supposed to guarantee the right to belong to any union of your choice and even the A.W.U.E. has that clause in its N.R.A. agreement. Let your choice be a fighting union and you will win back all of these conditions that the company union officials like Burton, Colao, Silverglade, Taschner and Elsden helped you lose. Onward to a strong U. T. A.

Short Dining Car Crew on Penna. Loop

By A R. R. Worker Correspondent

SUNNYSIDE, L. I.—I want to expose some of the conditions on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

I was in a loop called 34, with which all the workers are acquainted. We get paid for the actual hours we make. On this particular run we are out five days. In all the principal cities that we lay over night, we have sleeping quarters but we have to sleep in the car to save the twenty-five cents.

That is not all. We work with a short crew of three waiters and two cooks. A full crew consists of five waiters, a steward and three cooks. Now you can see the terror and speed-up Pennsy is using in getting all of that work done by a few men.

The first waiter who is in charge, taking the steward's place, gets full time pay. But, after every meal he is one of the first men to check up on the kitty and the money is evenly divided with the rest of the waiters.

I certainly wish this matter could be brought up in the brotherhood and a fight initiated against these deplorable conditions. We should see to it that the men get at least their full time which consists of 240 hours per month.

Seamen Overcome Barriers Between I.S.U. and M.W.I.U.

Members of the MWIU and ISU Form Joint Ship's Committee

By A Marine Worker Correspondent

BALTIMORE, Md.—The crew of the S. S. American Star are all union members. The engine department is organized into the Marine Workers Inrustrial Union and the deck gang belong to the International Seamen's Union.

The seamen on this ship, realizing the necessity for unity, formed a ship's committee made up of members of both unions, to take up all grievances of the seamen on the ship. These seamen are not letting organizational differences interfere with improving their conditions on board ship.

Two delegates of the M. W. I. U. visited the ship and had a long talk with the crew relative to the West Coast strike and the present negotiations taking place between the I. S. U. officials and the shipowners. The I. S. U. members especially denounced the maneuvers of the I. S. U. officials in stalling and delaying action for better conditions. They stated that before the seamen could get better conditions they would have to unite their ranks on the basis of the united front. These men learned the value of unity by participating in the West Coast strike.

This is a good example of what the seamen can do to better their conditions. Here we have a divided crew, half belonging to the I. S. U. the other half to the M. W. I. U., but they realize they are living under the same conditions and the only way they can improve these conditions on the particular ship is by joint action of the entire crew.

When we see similar unity on the majority of the ships, then conditions will improve considerably.

NOTE

We publish letters every Friday from workers in the transportation and communication industries — railroad, marine, traction, trucking, taxi, etc.—and post office, telegraph, telephone, etc.

We urge workers from these industries to write of their conditions of work and their efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Tuesday of each week.

Cut in Working Time Offsets Pay Increase

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK. — I am working on the United Fruit docks. I worked only six hours last week and only 13 hours the whole month.

Last month I made nearly 100 hours before the raise. That is what the raise in pay means. The speed-up cuts us out of much work, and the little raise we got does not make up for it.

If we had a union, everything would be different. We could demand the 30-hour week and the control of our own hiring. We could make the bosses grant us our rights.

'Push-up' on Fruit Docks Increased

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK. — I wish to write about the United Fruit Company's push-up system. Escalators galore bring out the blood and sweat which very nearly throws us to the floor.

The company has thought up a new system whereby they can take from us further blood and sweat. This is done through their two rollers on the dock which does away with the two men used in the past, and that was bloody enough. Now it furthermore makes it a bloody system for the two men in the hold who must work to keep these two rollers going.

Instead of the two men who in the past worked on the dock and put the boxes on our shoulders, we have seven to eight men on the dock ready to grab each box as it comes off the rollers. This doubles the work for the men in the hold who have to keep up with the bosses' push-up system of grab it and run.

Last year, before the raise, each and every man carried his own box. Now, the new system has come in and they have made it worse for the worker.

IRT Worker Outlines Plan To Combat 'Red Scare'

By a Traction Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—As an I. R. T. subway worker and member of the Transport Workers Union, Independent, I would like to say a few words in relation to Communists and the union.

A certain amount of antagonism has been expressed by the I. R. T. men verbally and otherwise in regard to the "redness" of the union.

The Transport Workers Union has of course given its position on this question and has tried to clear the matter up by explaining rank and file control which is the basic policy of the union, by showing the men that it is their union run by them for them, by proving to them that the bosses raise the "red scare" to split their ranks, get them fighting amongst themselves and then take the opportunity to smash the union.

These are valid reasons, having as I see it, only one major fault; they fail to convince. Somehow the workers still harbor doubts, still feel the Transport Workers Union is a "red union." This feeling permeates a considerable section of the rank and file in and out of the union as well as some of the leaders in the union.

While nothing is done today except perhaps in individual cases here and there to capitalize or organize this feeling to the detriment and probable smashing of the union, it is my contention that something will be done in the future, no doubt inspired by the traction companies, to play on this sentiment as heavy as we have ever seen it before.

In counteracting this coming terrific blast of "reds," I believe the following steps are necessary in addition to those which the union now follows:

An explanation must be given, at least to some of the more advanced individuals and groups, as to the fighting spirit, self-sacrifice, honesty of purpose, etc., that the Communists who have enrolled in the union have thus far shown. A tribute should be paid to these workers, at the same time calling on the others in a spirit of fairness to discuss the desirability of having workers of that sort in the union, regardless of political belief.

We should point out once more the fact that the union is run and controlled by the rank and file of the transport industry and by no one else, and if the union in the course of building itself gets in workers with Communist ideas so much the better for the union and the transport workers of New York City.

If we explain boldly the role of the Communists along the lines outlined, if we put the question of the union and the Communists in it correctly, we will have settled in the minds of a good many workers the question of the "red scare" for a long time to come.

FAST STEPPING NEEDED!

The Workers Correspondence Department reaches the $100 mark today—but they have some stepping to do, with only 20 per cent of their $500 quota reached!

Leon Ehas	$ 2.00
Geo. G. Allen	1.00
Previously received	97.82
Total	$100.82

Although the quota set for the Women's Council of Jamestown, N. Y., was fulfilled when they contributed $10, they are "far from satisfied and pledge ourselves to redouble our efforts to help put the Daily Worker drive over the top in its appeal for $60,000." Has your Council reached its quota?

ISU Elects Committee To Protest Rotten Grub in Relief Project

By A Marine Worker Correspondent

BALTIMORE, Md. — Between "Ex-lax" Mann and "Galley rat" Duggan, the garbage at the project is in a hell of a mess. The seamen are getting pretty hungry. Even the I. S. U. rank and file have now started a campaign to force the relief fakers to improve the food.

A few days ago an I. S. U. committee elected on the union's floor went up to see Karl Eckert, the project's chief spitoon wrestler, to learn what he had to say about the food situation.

This indicates the resentment about the food among the seamen and their conditions. No doubt though, that subordinates like Eckert and Pimm can do anything beyond referring the committee to "Clothes-line" Wooley. This we know from bitter and actual experience.

The top fakers are the ones responsible for the rotten conditions at the project. Now is the time for all seamen to unite and put some pressure on the fakers.

The I. S. U. rank and file should go further than send committees. They should force their leaders to organize the union's membership into a mass delegation and unite all the unemployed seamen to take action. All the unemployed seamen are suffering from rotten garbage and they should organize their power for better relief.

Sugar Ship Hungry Wagon, Says Seaman

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

BALTIMORE, Md.—The S. S. Defacto is the worst ship I have been on in my fifteen years of sailing.

She is the hungriest wagon I have ever been on. The stuff they call "coffee" would kill a mule, and tea comes once a week. This ship belongs to the largest sugar company, yet all we get is the black sugar from the cargo hold.

The reason we don't get good food is because the captain gets the food order and then decides how he can make the most graft by getting the cheapest food. There is never any fresh fruit excepting in the salon where they get everything including chicken and roast pork while we get only beans and rotten corned beef. Sometimes the crew gets the week-old leftovers from the salon.

Linen is changed every 35 to 40 days with no towel or soap for the crew, while the officers get only one towel a trip.

The company allows twenty cents per day a man. The stewards department changes all the time because of the rotten conditions.

The crew is beginning to realize that it is foolish to quit the ship, but the correct thing to do is to stay aboard and organize a ship's committee elected by the entire crew, no matter what union they belong to.

We'll stick together and make this ship and all ships fit to live on by forcing the companies to grant the demands worked out at the Baltimore Unity Conference last September.

Fight Against Jim-Crowism In the Schools

By A R. R. Worker Corespondent

CHICAGO, Ill.—I am a worker on the Pennsylvania R. R, I have seen the Daily Worker sold here many times and thought it was a good thing for us workers but I never realized what a friend of the workers, Negro and white, it was until this happened.

In Chicago, where I live, a campaign started to get the Negro children out of a certain school in Morgan Park. A big company, the Shulz Baking Co., with whom the Negroes do business, went around in a big broadcasting car, yelling "Are you with us in getting the Negroes out of the white schools?" We Negroes protested. We went to the baking company, to a lot of other places, but the campaign was pretty much against us until the Communuists came in.

The Communists went around to all the schools for miles around speaking. They told the Jewish neighborhood that in Morgan Park Hitlerism was starting. They told them that when they get through with the Negroes they'll start on the Jewish workers. And they told them to go on a sympathy strike for the Negroes. Immediately a school with 300 students went on strike. This put a puncture in the campaign and the whole thing was dropped.

I can now see the power that Negro and white workers can have when they units. I am not a Communist, and I have heard a lot of things against Communists, but if this is what the Communists do, fight for Negro and white workers, then I am all for it.

A Penn. R. R. Worker.

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

(The Doctors on the Medical Advisory Board do not Advertise)

Occupational Diseases

BY occupational skin diseases is meant those eruptions which occur in workers as a result of contact with certain irritating substances in the course of their work.

Generally speaking there are two types of occupational skin diseases. One group is made up of those oases caused by known skin irritants. For instance, every one knows that sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, soda ash, quicklime, alums, etc., can injure the skin. Workers who handle these chemicals must suffer inflammations of the skin unless proper precautions are placed at their disposal. The second group concerns those cases in which certain people are for unknown reasons, more sensitive to a particular substance than others. For instance, in a bakery, one worker out of ten employed, may get a rash because of handling flour. We say that such a person is sensitive to flour. In some, this sensitivity shows up the first time flour is touched. In others, it may develop after years of work with this substance.

This condition is a problem both for the employer and for the worker. For the employer there is interference with the efficiency in running his plant and the cost of compensation insurance. How short-sighted and selfish the employers' and insurance companies' attitude is we shall speak of later. For the workers it means discomfort and loss of work and all too often no compensation.

In the many industries, workers are exposed to hundreds of poisons which can irritate the skin and cause even more serious conditions resulting in death or permanent disability. Workers handling printer's type, compounding rubber and making grids for electric storage batteries, are exposed to antimony which can irritate the skin and cause inflammation of the lining of the mouth, nose and throat. Those engaged in the manufacture of aniline dyes and coal-tar drugs and those who spray trees and vegetables are exposed to arsenic which can cause most serious inflammation of the skin and often loss of hair. Bakelite workers often suffer skin irritations. Sprayers of lacquer are exposed to benzine which can injure the skin. Electroplaters very often suffer irritation and ulceration of the skin because of handling chromic acid. The skin of glass etchers, textile workers and laundry workers may develop eruptions because of contact with hydrogen fluoride. Inflammation of the skin is often seen in fur handlers and dyers who are exposed to para-phenylendiamin—trade name "ursol." Beauty-parlor workers frequently suffer this type of skin disease because of handling hair dyes. Bakers handling sugar and flour, machinists handling oils, painters exposed to lead and arsenic and hundreds of others can be mentioned. It may also be pointed out that those workers who handle brass, soot, coal tar, arsenic and certain petroleum products are liable to develop cancer of the skin.

(To Be Continued)

Addresses Wanted

THE following letters have been returned because of wrong address. Will you please send in your correct address:

Peggy Paterson, the Bronx; C. Van Fricht, Chicago; Frank U. Wegner, Dearborn; Paul Sorbello, Bronx; L. Rosner, Brooklyn; Jo Ivoff, Tampa, Fla.; C. W. Davis, Omaha, Neb.

SURPRISE COMING!

The doctors are waiting for the big money of their dance last night to be counted. We're all agog!

Mrs. E. M. Howell	$ 5.00
B. Thomas	1.00
Previously received	542.30
Total	$548.30

John P. Kral, of Conneaut, Ohio, writes: "Our unit's quota for the Daily Worker drive was set at $15. We have raised to date $22.16, with prospects of raising $10 more." They challenge every unit in the district to beat the percentage of the Conneaut unit. They sold one raffle book, and another is almost completed.

IN THE HOME

By ANN BARTON

"OUR STRIKE STANDS SOLID!"

By ANN BARTON

ON October 10, at 10 a. m., the 135 girls working in the Fordham Laundry, at 258 East 138th Street, New York, dropped their work and went on strike. It is now eight weeks that these girls, mainly Negro, have been shown an example of solidarity and fighting blood, that has caused dismay to the owner of the laundry and to the police. There is a reason for this fighting blood. The girls are fighting for the continued existence of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union in their shop.

* * *

FIVE of the leading girl strikers, four Negro and one white, and the organizer, Jessie Taft, told me the story of that strike. Less than a year ago, there was no union. The girls were working 50, 52, 53 hours a week, for $7 and 8, just as the boss was pleased to pay. Then the Laundry Workers Industrial Union led a department strike there which forced a minimum weekly wage of $13.95, and a work-week of 45 hours. The union forced the boss to pay time and a half for overtime.

But the Laundry Owners Association, and the owners of the Fordham Laundry, decided to break the hold of the union through a lockout. The girls organized into the union, were a few steps ahead of the bosses, and three days before the lockout was to go into effect, called the entire shop out on strike. These girls have defeated the bosses' attempts to form a company union.

* * *

A FEW days ago, the boss sent a truckload of thugs, armed with bottles, chains, bricks, to attack the girls who gather every day at the corner, to support the pickets marching in front of the laundry. Bricks flew. Bottles flew. "But everything they threw, we threw back! We sure put them on the run!" said one of the girls enthusiastically.

"Now," said Chauncey Johnson, a tiny Negro girl, a leader of the strike, "the boss and the foreman are trying to get the girls to leave the industrial union. But our strike stands solid!"

"I know I'm fighting for my rights—and I'd starve before I'd go back without the union," said Bella Bross, a white girl who has been working in the mangle room at the laundry.

Inez Weston, a member of the shop committee is 26, and must support her two children. For three years she was working at the laundry and has seen the changed conditions which the union brought.

"The Communists?" the girls replied in answer to a question.

"Why they help us picket," said Jule Samuels.

"Yes, the Communists want to build the union," said Ethel Harris, "I guess because they want the working class to be strong and united." Many of the girls, since the strike, have joined the Young Communist League, and the Communist Party. The girls said a strike settlement is in the offing in the very near future.

* * *

JESSIE TAFT, organizer for the Laundry Workers Industrial Union, who as the girls say "hasn't missed a day on the picket line" calls for support of the fine struggle these girls are carrying on. She urges that all sympathizers report for picket duty at 603 East 136th Street. She also asks that those who wish to donate food for the strikers, should send it to the relief kitchen at 1888 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

WORKING WOMEN!

"In the Home" takes second place in the day's contributions, beating such heavy cannon as Gold, Burck and Gannes.

Mrs. Olga R.	$ 2.00
New Jersey Friend	1.00
Women's Council, Jamestown	10.00
Betty	.50
Previously received	107.86
Total	$121.36

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2051 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 36 takes 3⅞ yards 39 inch fabric and ½ yard contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. **BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.**

Address orders to Daily Worker, Pattern Department, 243 W. 17th St., New York City.

'Daily' Calls on Small Districts To Speed Drive

WEST VIRGINIA is on Wednesday's list with $25, a sum higher than it has sent in for any entire week, except one, since the campaign started. It puts West Virginia above 50 per cent of its quota.

This district, like Louisiana, Houston, St. Louis and others of the smaller districts have been conducting the $60,000 campaign far from properly. None of these latter ones have raised half of the amounts assigned to them. This certainly must be changed. They must take determined steps to fill their quotas quickly.

Buffalo is represented with only $10 while Minneapolis and Milwaukee are not reported for anything. These two districts have fairly large quotas—$750 and $800—and the Daily Worker expects them to make all haste in finishing them.

Received Nov. 28, 1934	$ 291.77
Previously received	42,663.98
Total to date	$42,955.75

DISTRICT 1 (Boston)

Robert Boehm	$2.00
Total Nov. 28, 1934	$2.00
Total to date	$2,343.73

DISTRICT 2 (New York City

E Stanley	$1.00	H Ellis	.25
Anonymous	5.00	Betty	.50
Finnish Working Women	5.00	N F Scouts, Thalmann Troop	1.50
Finnish Workers Club	5.25	A Evanoff	1.50
Leon Ehas	2.00	Little Lefty's Westchester Admirers	10.00
H Kaufman	1.00	Spartacus A C	8.45
A Lopez	1.00	Workers c/ Perry Fur Dying Shop	5.00
A C Miller	.50	M Bedacht House Party of	5.00
Anonymous	2.00		
A Mitchell	5.00		
Japanese Workers Club	1.00		

Total Nov. 28, 1934	$72.95
Total to date	$22,554.40

DISTRICT 3 (Philadelphia)

Kurt Bottcher	$ .25
Abe Ajay	.25
Tom Butler	1.00
Baltimore Esthonian Workers Club	2.00
Total Nov. 28, 1934	$3.50
Total to date	$3,687.57

DISTRICT 4 (Buffalo)

Women's Council of Jamestown	$10.00
Total Nov. 28, 1934	$10.00
Total to date	$496.83

DISTRICT 5 (Pittsburg)

Tony Garbrich	$5.40
Peter Miravalle	1.00
Total Nov. 28, 1934	$6.40
Total to date	$746.61

DISTRICT 7 (Detroit)

B. Thomas	$1.00
Total Nov. 28, 1934	$1.00
Total to date	$2,172.21

DISTRICT 8 (Chicago)

Geo. G. Allan	$1.00
Werner Fors	1.00
Total Nov. 28, 1934	$2.00
Total to date	$3,943.38

DISTRICT 10 (Omaha)

Henry Bitterman	$1.00
Total Nov. 28, 1934	$1.00
Total to date	$37.50

DISTRICT 11 (No. Dakota)

Belden Section	$10.00
Total Nov. 28, 1934	$10.00
Total to date	$107.65

DISTRICT 13 (California)

Boyle Hts. Sec.	$2.00
Bay Cities Sec.	.77
Pioneer Buro	5.00
Unit 7, Downtown	.25
Total Nov. 28, 1934	$8.02
Total to date	$827.53

DISTRICT 14 (Newark)

Youth Branch, R. N. M. A. S., Kearney	$2.50
Kearny I. L. D.	10.00
I. W. O., Br. 1557	1.00
Unit 9, W. Orange	3.00
A New Jersey Friend	1.00
Mrs. Eve M. Howell	5.00
Tag Day in Paterson	10.40
Mrs. Olga R.	2.00
Total Nov. 28, 1934	34.90
Total to date	$71.12

DISTRICT 15 (New Haven)

New London	$25.00
New Haven	3.00
Hartford	17.00
Hartford	70.00
Total Nov. 28, 1934	$115.00
Total to date	$814.46

DISTRICT 22 (W. Virginia)

Party Held in Booth, W. V.	$25.00
Total Nov. 28, 1934	$25.00
Total to date	$111.15

Here Is My Bit Toward the $60,000!

NAME	ADDRESS	AMOUNT
		$

Tear off and mail immediately to

DAILY WORKER

50 EAST 13th St. New York, N. Y.

Letters from Our Readers

REPORT FROM THE NAVY YARD

Bremerton, Washington.

Dear Comrade Editor:

I am a little late in renewing my own sub for the Saturday issue, and am fining myself fifty cents for being that way. I only wish I were able to tax myself more. I had a few contacts for subs in the yard and expected to send them all in together, but circumstances do not permit me to at this time. I will have them though in the near future.

The depression has not hit here, as hard as other places, and of course, I need not tell you why, as you know this is a navy yard, and is pretty busy. The crisis, I am sure, will start making its way into the yard here as soon as the next Congress meets and passes a few of its (Wall Street bosses') laws for further economy. About one thousand men have been laid off the last four months, and a move is on foot to smash down on the wages of the craftsmen still working by making helpers do mechanics' work. That is done openly in only one department now, but we know it is the opening wedge into the other crafts.

Also the next meeting of Congress we know will react to the hollering for further economy by the big money men, by wage cuts and other devious ways to lower the cost of building the Wall Street navy. We look to see the great demand for unemployment insurance put on the backs of the workers still holding a job. Roosevelt is still pretty strong around here, but not quite so much as in 1932. The election returns have not yet been filed, and it is four days since elections. This county went 48 strong for the Communist Party in 1932, but we look to see a larger vote this year, if they will only count it.

J. W.

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

HE WAS a short man with a coal-black beard, and a great impressive head, with eyes that could burn with indignation at any human wrong, or soften with pity or sparkle with brilliant wit. At any time, by selling himself to the class he hated, he could have lived in comfort, had a fine home and all the luxuries of a well-to-do burgher. But he preferred poverty to intellectual treason; persecution to obedience to laws which he knew were only the legal front of an oppressive class; the hatred of the police and the professors to falsehood.

He knew, in return for the tenacity and honesty with which he fought for the working class, exile, hunger, bitter insult, daily travail, arrest and death. But he never wavered in his convictions of the truth; he never altered or softened one word of his condemnation of the ruthless exploitation by the capitalists of the proletariat; he never sank into the swamps of scepticism or despair, or turned to the world which would have paid him well for ceasing his attacks upon them.

He was one of the few truly great men humanity has known. He was one of the most profound philosophers in the history of human thought. And he was an unflinching revolutionist, an ardent fighter, an implacable opponent of all evil.

His name was Karl Marx.

* * *

The Humanity of Marx

"I AM a man," Marx once said in answer to a question put to him by his daughter, "and nothing human is alien to me."

Nothing was alien to this man. Nothing that men experience and suffer was unknown to him; nothing that was human escaped the interest of his thought. For first and foremost, he thought in terms of people, of what they lived for, what they suffered, what they dreamed of.

His great theory of historical materialism which has helped in revolutionizing the scientific thought of the world, is based upon a simple observation, so simple generations of bourgeois professors find it impossible to see it despite their high-powered eyeglasses. It was, that at the basis of all civilization there lies the fundamental truth that the ways and methods that man pursues in getting his food, in finding shelter, in reproducing his kind, determines the social relations in which he lives.

A simple thought. And yet, how many vials of hatred, how many kegs of poison, the professors have emptied on Marx in denial of this elementary truth which any child could see. And they emptied their hatred upon him because it was so simple and because it was a truth; and the professors are not paid their annual salaries to tell truths. On the contrary, chairs in philosophy are conferred upon the most skillful deniers of the truths of Marxism; this is a fundamental maxim of bourgeois universities.

* * *

Marx As a Teacher

ALL his life long Marx fought the capitalist class. Early in life, he perceived that any further growth in the progress of humanity, any change in society, must inevitably be wrought by the working class. Only the working class, Marx saw, could be the instrument which abolishes forever classes among men. The bourgeoisie is the last class in society which lives on the labor of any class. Only the proletariat, conquering society, appropriating the instruments of production, will be enabled to rule without living and feasting on the labor of another part of the population. And Marx fought untiringly to teach, to educate, to help develop the knowledge and understanding of the workers.

He was always extraordinarily pleased when he learned that some worker, who had educated himself, had made efforts to write on political or philosophical questions. He was mere pleased by this small beginning of hard-won knowledge by some tanner, like Joseph Dietzgen, than by the whole host of obscure, imposing tomes of the university gentry. He helped, he taught, he worked indefatigably as the leader of the First International, and as a lectureer, to further the education of the workers. About the reviews of his "capital" he once remarked it was simpler for the workers and children to grasp his meaning than for all the learned professors put together.

* * *

Was Marx "Ambitious?"

THE bourgeois biographers would often have us believe that Marx was nothing but a cold, calculating monster, nothing but "a brain" and one who simply used the proletariat as a stepping stone for his own personal ambitions. This is typical of scoundrels who can see men in no other light than as images of themselves.

Did Marx suffer as he did, endure poverty and persecution as he did, simply to further his own ambitions? If he had been ambitious, as these gentlemen are, he would have proceeded as they did on the road to success; by lying, treachery, boot-licking, blackmail, fraud, and exploitation. This is the way the ambitious become successful in the capitalist world.

They said the same about Lenin, now about Stalin, they have always said it about labor leaders who were unwilling to compromise themselves or be bribed. It is impossible for these gentlemen, as it is for all bourgeois and philistines, to understand devotion to a cause despite heaven and hell, except as a means to advance or enrich one's own pocketbook. But Marx, unfortunately for these panderers, was not cut after their pattern. He was a man that only a revolutionary movement could produce; and a man of such caliber that he helped produce, in return, a revolutionary movement.

* * *

Marx Was a Man

BUT Marx was also cut after a pattern which our comrades themselves at times fail to grasp. Marx at no time became an ingrown, blind bigot; he did not succumb to narrow sectarian understandings of people and events. He did not eschew "culture" in the name of "economics"; he did not sneer at emotions as though emotions were incompatible with being a true revolutionist. He lived fully, vitally, completely. He sometimes got drunk; he sometimes made mistakes; he liked a pretty face now and then.

Liebknecht describes an incident in his biography of Marx during which, in an English pub, Marx and his friends had "a bit too much." A fight ensued; in order to save their necks the company went out into the street. "Now we were out in the street," Liebknecht writes, "and Edgar Bauer stumbled over a heap of paving stones. 'Hurrah, an idea!' And in memory of mad student's pranks he picked up a stone and clash! clatter! a gas lantern went flying into splinters. Nonsense is contagious—Marx and I did not stay behind—we broke four or five street lamps."

Besides this, Marx loved poetry, knew whole acts of Shakespeare by heart, and wrote **Capital** in the bargain. I do not mean that every member of the Communist Party should start breaking street lamps because Marx did it once. Quite the contrary. I'm simply illustrating that Marx could laugh as well as fight, love as well as think. This is sometimes important to remember.

DON'T LET HIM GET YOU, MIKE!

It's Michael's turn today to fall under the axe of Little Lefty. Gold has been looking pale these days.

Tom Butler	$ 1.00
Abe Ajay	.35
House Party at Dora Bressler's	12.00
Previously Rec'd.	665.40
Total	$678.65

To the highest contributor each day, Mike Gold will present an autographed copy of his novel, "Jews Without Money," or an original autographed manuscript of his "Change the World" column.

Texas Legislature Plans $5,000,000 Celebration While Unemployed Starve

Insane Sleeping in Jails; Hospitals Too Crowded

By LOUISE PREECE

AUSTIN Texas.—Up Capitol Walk they marched—more than five hundred starving men, women, and children rallied by the Austin Unemployment Council to demand relief. Pompous politicians turned to gaze in fear and amazement at this ragged group of people. Negro workers marched along at the side of white workers; Mexican workers comprised a large part of the line with the marchers, all of them swarming into the capitol building and toward the office of the State Board of Control, on the first floor.

It was this department which was authorized last month by the legislature to administer relief, and to work toward the complete elimination of all those on relief rolls. Immediately thousands of destitute workers found themselves cut off from further relief. And state relief officials now found themselves face to face with many of those whom they were denying bread.

The tramp of hundreds of feet on the stone floors of the building and the sound of angry chatter brought solons running from the second floor, where the legislature was holding its fourth special "relief" session. Reporters deserted the press tables and flocked downstairs. Crying children milled about the feet of everyone.

Police Not "Invited"

But the crowd of marchers, in orderly fashion, waited in the corridor outside the board of control office while the committee to represent it went inside. R. S. Mayhall, chairman of the Unemployment Council, shook his finger under the noses of the officials, shouting. "Winter is coming, and yet these people have been cut off from relief. Many have not eaten in several days. Three hundred children in the Tenth Ward alone cannot attend school because they have no clothing." The Austin police, not having been invited beforehand to the hunger march, had no time to appear on the scene. The frightened relief officials made promises, without hesitation. "And we will return if you do not keep them," declared Mayhall as the delegation departed.

A few days later two other groups of unemployed, numbering several hundred, went before the House of Representatives and the Senate demanding relief legislation. Grimly they stood in the galleries and watched their leaders below as they took the floor. Grimly they departed after their demands were presented. One of them remarked, "We are going to eat if we have to fight to do it."

Legislature Plans 5 Million Dollar Celebration

Rebellion seethes among the unemployed of Texas as groups march on relief agencies demanding food and shelter. While the legislature sits in another special session, making plans for a $5,000,000 Centennial of Progress celebration in this state, the unemployed are eating out of garbage cans. The special session of September cut down the relief appropriation to $1,000,000 per month, the legislature appropriating only $6,000,000 out of an available $3,500,000 is "bread" bonds.

Approximately twenty per cent of the $83,000,000 spent on "relief" last year went for administrative purposes. This year, while a greater number of people than ever are starving, State Relief Administrator Adam R. Johnson warns, "We must be most judicious in admitting clients to the relief rolls."

The case load for October was 267,321, which is 2,000 more than in September, but eight per cent lower than was forecast. A larger load will occur with the ending of seasonal farm labor, which has paid only starvation wages to already undernourished workers. Moreover, thousands could not get even these jobs this year, as persons thrown off relief rolls were forced to take them.

Cotton Crop Slashed

This miserable situation was especially prevalent in the cotton industry. Texas grows one-third of the nation's cotton. This year the Bankhead measure and the draught slashed the cotton crop here nearly 50 per cent, the estimated yield being 2,345,000 bales as compared to 4,428,000 bales of last year. Only one crop area reported is in better condition this year than last, and this is South Texas. And the crop here has been offset by the Mexican side of the Rio Grande Valley which promises, for the first time in history, to have a larger yield than the American valley. The Mexican landlords, taking advantage of the situation caused by the greed of the American landlords, are moving the Mexican cotton slaves from Texas into Mexico to grow the crops there.

The general curtailment of cotton in Texas, in addition to keeping thousands from jobs, will make the relief situation even more acute in November. The end of the crop season means the end of employment for about 25,000 cotton workers alone, and a total of 125,000 individual workers for all the various crops.

Wallace Calls Situation "a Blessing"

Small cotton growers have also realized their situation now that the time has come for them to dispose of their surplus tax-exemption certificates. In Bexar county (in South Texas), the farmers realized that their county was short of its cotton quota of a 9,030 bale allotment. They crowded angrily into the office of Fred W. Mally, county agent. Mally, pleading with them not to get "panicky," tried to placate them with the promise that those who had **surplus** certificates could dispose of them to those who needed certificates, and in this manner have their wants fulfilled.

In San Benito, just outside the Valley, farmers took their shotguns and stormed the office of the county agent with the statement that the failure of the government to send their tax-exemption certificates earlier had caused the gathering of their crops to be delayed until they were partly ruined by the draught. And while this draught was hitting all of the Middle West, shriveling the crops and causing livestock to die for lack of water, Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace called the situation "a blessing." As he dived deeper into plans to further reduce the "surplus," in Texas alone one thousand persons per day were being added to the relief rolls.

Nearly two million cattle have been taken from Texas herds, ranging from the famous Longhorns to the Jerseys. Forty thousand were on hand at one time when there were shipping orders for only 10,000 head. State Administrator Adam Johnson fairly tore his hair. The feed bill for the cattle was costing $10,000 a day, and this was more than was permitted for the unemployed.

Cattle Slaughtered

Cattle condemned as "unfit" for consumption were slaughtered on the spot wherever possible. Long pits were dug, and the carcasses of fresh meat thrown into them and covered with quicklime and earth while the hungry unemployed stood about and begged for it. It is reported that in many cases where the cattle were not immediately buried, the unemployed slipped out at night to gather some, although the meat might be polluted, so great was their hunger.

Life in the Sunny South

Unemployed family and shack near Dallas, Texas.

Cops Getting Special Courses in Strike Breaking

Then came the long looked-for rain, and thirty or more counties, including the devastated Panhandle, received relief from the draught. At Tyler the sanctimonious Chamber of Commerce was having a board meeting when the first downpour hit. While farmers outside lifted their faces gratefully to the skies, these business men rushed to the windows of the office singing, "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

But the destruction program continued, although grass was beginning to look green once more. Weary cattle gave lingering looks at crops which were beginning to revive as they continued their march to the city abbatoirs. Now with the "surplus" of cattle destroyed, the government has started slaughtering the sheep and hogs.

Families Sleep on Open Highways

The unemployed are facing a cold winter without food and clothing, and many of them have no shelter. Transient camps are full, and homeless families are sleeping on the open highways in the chilly fall weather. Infant mortality is on the increase, tuberculosis and pellagra are taking gigantic strides, and the hospitals no longer attempt to treat it.

There are so many insane that the poor wretches no longer able to retain their reason are sleeping on the floors of jails and outhouses because the state hospitals are filled to overflowing. If the jails are crowded with the insane this winter, then where will there be room for the authorities to put the unemployed arrested in strikes and hunger demonstrations?

The legislature is helping to remedy this situation by the appropriation of funds for more buildings, some of which are costing $90,000 each.

Texas Experiences Strike Wave

These buildings will relieve the jails for the future imprisonment of strikers. Their construction is timely in the eyes of the authorities, for Texas has been getting a history for strikes this year. In the winter, there was the strike of the Mexican sheep shearers in North and West Texas. In the spring, there was the strike on the gulf coast of the longshoremen. In the summer, the Mexican pecan shellers in San Antonio and the oil workers in West Texas went on strike. And this fall, the pecan shellers again, the workers in the Houston Textile Mill, and the workers in the Dallas "hop" yards.

Texas cops have enrolled in special short courses in the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, a state military school, in order to be thoroughly informed on strikebreaking. They are learning photography, finger-printing, the use of tear gas, etc. On the faculty is Chief of Police "Boss" Thorpe of Austin, who helped to break up a hunger march led on the capitol three years ago by the San Antonio Unemployed Council.

State authorities and relief officials can no longer deny that Texas unemployed are starving, and that those employed are getting dangerously near that stage. The armed thugs of the government are brazenly getting ready to handle the situation in their own manner. But the militancy of the working class cannot be crushed!

New Masses Presents Challenge to Rice in Drama Controversy

The New Masses, America's only revolutionary weekly magazine, in the current issue enters the Elmer Rice vs. the dramatic critics controversy with a suggestion of its own. Stanley Burnshaw, concluding a review on "Rice and the Revolution," says:

". . . Rice assures us that he is wholeheartedly an enemy of capitalism, and some of his past and recent plays, despite their ideological confusions, provide excellent reason to take him at his word. Right now when he contemplates giving up the drama, the New Masses strongly urges him to reconsider. Let him turn his back on Broadway, if he wants to, but why on earth shelve his playwright's talent when an audience is hungering for revolutionary drama—hundreds of thousands literate clamoring for more. The New Masses can assure him whatever plays he writes for the revolution will be met with solid left-wing support. But we warn that this audience will not be satisfied with plays that fail to go to the core of a problem—such as Left Bank, which, as Rice conceived it, is untouched by any revolutionary understanding; or Judgment Day, which, for all its anti-Fascism, is a needless confusion of issues. Does Rice want this audience? Can he—will he—write a revolutionary play?"

Short Wave Radio News

The science of radio communications is increasingly pressed into service by the ruling class for the distortion of reality in its own interests.

* * *

This column started last week with a bang. Here's what one of the enthusiastic letters from a ham has to say: "So help me, it's about time you thought of this idea, and let me tell you, it's FB, in fact, very FB. I am very much in line for forming a relay chain around the country and not only that but around the world. . . . Any time you want me, I'll be there with wings. My whole 'Junk Box' is at your disposal and, furthermore, I am willing to part with some greasy dollars for the building up of a club 'Rig.'"

And get a load from this commercial: "My nine years' experience as Morse operator for Western Union, Postal Telegraph, the railroads and the newspapers; my experience as telegraph repeater attendant for A. T. and T., and my experience as manual and mechanical radio operator for Mackay Radio have taught me all the tricks of the trade, and I should be more than willing to teach those tricks to comrades."

* * *

Last week we quoted the radio communications laws that apply to amateurs. In short, an amateur may transmit any type of decent message (business, news) from anybody to anybody else within the U. S. A. if he does not charge for it either directly or indirectly. On this basis the conclusion was drawn that the primary and most urgent task of every worker-amateur is to offer his services via this column; the same applying to commercials, ex-amateurs, ex-commercials and interested clubs and individuals.

* * *

Here's good news for New Yorkers: There is a very good possibility of having a radio communications course at the Workers' School next term. The comrades in charge want to know whether there would be twenty students for such a class; those interested, please write to this column (please enclose a return postcard). Any workers' school which has tried or has such a course will please write to us telling of their experience.

* * *

The New York Downtown Club meets every Friday night at 42 Union Square, one flight up. We have not heard from the Bronx Club nor from the Cleveland Club (?). There is a small group in Brooklyn that wants to form a club: they need more members.

* * *

CMRDE I. A. OF BRONX, PSE GBACQ PSE QSL. N NEMZ WL BE PBLSHD UNLES AUTHRZD. DAH DIT DAH.

TUNING IN

7:00-WEAF—Jack, Loretta Clemens, Songs
WOR—Sports Resume—Ford Frick
WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
WABC—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
7:15-WEAF—Gene and Glenn—Sketch
WOR—Front-Page Drama
WJZ—Plantation Echoes; Mildred Bailey, Songs; Robinson Orchestra
WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30-WEAF—Hirsch Orchestra
WJZ—Red Davis—Sketch
WABC—Paul Keast, Baritone
7:45-WEAF—Uncle Ezra—Sketvh
WOR—Dance Music
WJZ—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
8:00-WEAF—Bourdon Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, Soprano; Male Quartet; Football—Grantland Rice
WOR—Lone Ranger—Sketch
WJZ—Jewels of Enchantment—Sketch
WABC—Easy Aces—Sketch
8:15-WJZ—Dick Liebert, Organ; Armbruster and Kraus, Piano; Mary Courtlandt, Songs; Male Quartet
WABC—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
8:30-WOR—Katzman Orchestra; Lucille Peterson, Songs; Choristers Quartet
WJZ—Goodman Orchestra; Dwight Fiske; J. Harold Murray, Songs
WABC—Court of Human Relations
9:00-WEAF—Lyman Orchestra; Frank Munn, Tenor; Vivienne Segal, Songs
WOR—Hillbilly Music
WJZ—Harris Orch.; Leah Ray, Songs
WABC—March of Time—Drama
9:30-WEAF—Bonime Orchestra; Pic and Pat, Comedians
WOR—Lum and Abner—Sketch
WJZ—Phil Baker, Comedian
WABC—Hollywood Hotel—Sketch, with Dick Powell, Jane Williams, Ted Fio-Rito Orchestra and Others; Gary Cooper, Guest
9:45-WOR—Dance Orchestra
10:00-WEAF—Singing Wind—Sketch
WOR—Frank and Flo, Songs
WJZ—Minstrel Show
10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
10:30-WEAF—Finding Jobs For American Workers—Izador Lubin
WOR—Variety Musicale
WJZ—The Message of Israel—Rabbi Jonah B. Wise
WABC—Kate Smith—Songs
11:00-WEAF—George R. Holmes, Chief Washington Bureau I. N. S.
WOR—News
WJZ—Denny Orchestra
WABC—Nelson Orchestra
11:15-WEAF—Ferdinando Orchestra
WOR—Moonbeams Trio

EXCELSIOR!

Little Lefty beats them all today with $19, more than half coming from a group of T. B. patients in Westchester. The Big Shots may bend the knee!

A. Lopez	$ 1.00
A. C. Miller	.50
Workers of Prog. Fur Dying Shop	5.00
Little Lefty's Westchester Admirers	10.00
Nature Friends Scouts—Thaelmann Troop	1.50
Previously received	218.24
Total	$236.24

Del will present a beautiful colored portrait of his cartoon characters every day to the highest contributor.

Little Lefty — A Lesson for Mrs. Meany — by del

Stimulating Material On Theatre-Arts Front In Current New Theatre

New Theatre Magazine, Dec., 1934. Vol I, No. 11. Published by the League of Workers Theatres, Film and Photo League and Workers Dance League. 10 cents.

* * *

Reviewed by EDWIN ROLFE

WITH the appearance of its December issue, New Theatre celebrates its first birthday as a printed magazine of the drama, film and dance. Founded in pril, 1931 as a mimeographed periodical, the magazine always has had a body of readers intensely interested in the problems it treats; but this audience was, by the very nature of the mimeo'd publication, limited to workers in the crafts with which it dealt.

It was not until the appearance of the printed publication which we know so well now that the physical barriers between the workers in the revolutionary theatre arts and the great potential workingclass audience in America began to crumble. This barrier no longer exists; ample testimony of this is the phenomenal growth in circulation of New Theatre from less than 2,000 a year ago to more than 10,000 today; even more vital proof of the prestige which the magazine and its allied groups enjoy have been the overflow audiences which have consistently jammed New Theatre recitals at the Civic Repertory Theatre.

All of this is not merely introductory to the December number of New Theatre; it is essential that the dynamic and youthful forces active in the revolutionary theatre-arts front be properly understood if we are to gauge accurately the existence, uses and popularity of the magazine.

* * *

THE December issue carries on the practice of previous issues: it treats of the varied fields within its scope in a twofold manner—dividing its functions wisely by printing essays and reviews of interest to the theatre's worker-audience and of guidance for the theatre workers themselves. In the latter category, it prints "Stanislavsky's Method of Acting," from the notes of M. A. Chekhov, a nephew of the Russian dramatist. I do not know how universally these methods can achieve practical results. What is more important is that articles such as these open the way for further discussion and experimentation among theatre workers.

Another solid workmanlike article by Jane Dudley, a young dancer of much talent, discusses in clear expository manner the specific ingredients of, and approach to, "The Mass Dance." Here, too, the subject is open for discussion and experimentation.

Herbert Kline's article, "Writing for Workers' Theatre," appeals to America's revolutionary playwrights to quit the easy path of cliched and sloganized characters, which has retarded the growth of the workers' theatre movement in America for many years, much in the same way that a similar leftism in revolutionary fiction and poetry held back the left-wing literary movement for almost a decade. He urges men like John Wexley, Michael Gold, Virgil Geddes and Langston Hughes (many others whom he omits might consider themselves included) to "follow the examples of the revolutionary dramatists of Europe, who write regularly for the amateur workers' theatres as well as for the professional stage. . . ." He asks them to write plays "with real people in them"; to include in their long and short dramas the dive[illegible] of action and thought and f[illegible] which characterizes real pe[illegible] which makes them act credibly, [illegible] human terms understandable b[illegible] the human beings who constitut[illegible] the worker-audience in America.

* * *

FOR the worker-audience, most of the other contents of the magazine are highly informative, in some cases important. (Perhaps I should not have made the arbitrary separation into two categories earlier in this review; many of the articles, as I read on, are of interest alike to theatre person and theatregoer.) "A Little Child Shall Read Them," by the always entertaining Robert Forsythe, treats the menace of the sexy-movie magazine, particularly for the children, who avidly consume their contents. Forsythe considers the movie-sex mags to be a greater danger than the American movie-industry. The reviews of the plays and movies of the month, by Ben Blake and Robert Stebbins, respectively, I found to be among the most incisive and stimulating contributions to this issue.

Three other pieces, "Robert Flaherty's Escape," by Peter Ellis; "Piscator's First Film," by Bela Belasz, and "Dramatist in Exile," by Richard Pack provide valuable and necessary background for those interested in the modern film and drama. The "dramatist in exile" is Friedrich Wolf, whose "Sailors of Cattaro" will be produced by the Theatre Union on December 10. Alice Evans' "Below Chicago's Mason-Dixon Line" is the factual account of how a workers' theatre group successfully initiated a movement which may succeed in finally breaking down race barriers in the midwestern metropolis.

Of the other contributions to this issue, I found "The Snickering Horses," by Em Jo Basshe—an excerpt from his play "Thunder-Clock"—disappointing; the controversy between John Howard Lawson and Paul Sifton on the Siftons' "Blood on the Moon" is somewhat pointless to readers who have not seen the play, since the discussion obscures rather than clarifies the nature of the play itself.

* * *

THERE are still other articles and the usual brief notes and reviews, all of varying interest.

Harold Edgar, in a letter which appears in the December issue, upbraids the editors for what he considers the over-use of the word "revolutionary" in the magazine's contents. I suppose by this that he means there are too many expressions of generalized faith, of affirmation in the political and aesthetic principles which guide the magazine. While it is true that the continued reiteration of one's faith alone would become meaningless and absurd in any magazine, I emphatically do not find this to be the case in New Theatre. It is necessary to reaffirm our position as frequently and as effectively as possible, particularly today when the workers' theatre movement is growing at an unprecedented rate; and when such affirmation is combined with the solid information and accurate directives that New Theatre consistently prints, it makes for what, in my opinion, is one of the outstanding magazines in the revolutionary cultural movement.

NOBODY'S BOY

Doesn't somebody ever give a thought to Ramsey?

Total to date $144.41

FLASHES *and* CLOSEUPS

By LENS

HERE is a letter from an office worker which I hope will serve as the first popular blast against that ace among unprincipled straddlers, Andre Sennwald of the New York Times:

"After reading Andre Sennwald's glib rhapsodic praise of Lawrence Stallings' The First World War, and after having seen this film recently shown at the Rialto Theatre, I find myself unable to refrain from expressing my personal reactions to this picture.

"When Hollywood varies its usual monotonous presentation of the themes of sex and crime which make up nine-tenths of its entire output, it finds a very fertile field for sensation-mongering in the theme of war. But there is little that is new, and less that is significant, in this latest offering of the Fox Film Corporation.

"After a hodge-podge of newsreel items showing the gathering war-clouds prior to 1914, there are offered for our delectation a few scenes of battle on sea and land, a prison camp, then scenes depicting the treatment of the wounded and the dead. Then more shooting, and finally the declaration of the Armistice. There is some slight reference to the Russian Revolution, for Hollywood is ever impartial, and is moreover not ashamed to admit that Russia's withdrawal from the war benefitted the German cause. (Incidentally, the showing of Lenin drew considerable applause from the audience, but this was apparently an unforeseen and unavoidable mistake.) As a fade-out we are shown an American soldier fraternally wringing the hand of a German.

"This loosely-knit structure is somehow held together by the cynical voice of a narrator who, under cover of the pretense that he is profoundly shocked by the brutality and unnecessary suffering of the war, merely succeeds the better in furthering the illusion that this war was caused chiefly by the pig-headedness of the Kaiser, etc., ad nauseam, and that the world was only saved from the teutonic horror by the prompt and energetic action of the American forces. As a postscript, there is added one of those curious illustrations of what Hollywood producers consider modern cinematography, namely, in this instance, the simultaneous presentation of pictures of Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin with snatches of current events juxtaposed in a careless fashion, and ending, as if to mollify such slight pacifist inclinations as the audience might possess, with the previously described fade-out of the American and the German shaking hands in comradely fashion, thereby guaranteeing, in some obscure manner that somehow eludes the understanding of the writer, the 'keeping of the peace.'"

And it is this film which the phrase-monger Sennwald hailed as being anti-war in character when even the very, very liberal Mr. William Troy of the very, very liberal **Nation** branded it as a piece of ideological "preparation for the Second World War."

Daily Worker

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FRIDAY NOVEMBER 30, 1934

Support the Dye Strike

THE conference of mayors of nine towns in the Passaic Valley, the center of the strike of 25,000 dyers, at which plans were made to protect scabs, is an example of the strikebreaking role of the government. The conference declared that it is the "sworn duty" of mayors to protect strikebreakers.

Together with this, the employers have already made the first move in the courts for an injunction against the strikers to prevent mass picketing. Police and guards are being mobilized to an unprecedented degree in preparation for reopening the plants with scabs.

The Textile Labor Relations Board has likewise played its part in this strikebreaking scheme. It was through this board that an attempt was made to take away from the workers their right to strike. The board has been helping the employers drag negotiations, and therefore prolong the strike in the hope that starvation will break the ranks of the strikers.

But five weeks on strike have not weakened the determination of the workers one bit. Not a single striker has returned. The workers have more confidence than ever in the correct line which they have pursued thus far.

Mass picketing; rank and file control; no settlement without approval of the strikers; no secret negotiations; appeal to the rest of the labor movement for support; and confidence in a fine group of militant workers, many of whom are active leaders in the strike—such is the strikers' policy which will bring victory. The entire labor movement, especially in New Jersey must protest against the government's strikebreaking role. The whole labor movement should give financial support to the strikers.

This policy must be continued to the very end. It is bound to win. In answer to the injunction threats and conference of mayors, there will be a bigger mass picket line than ever. The workers know that this fighting policy will mean more wages, a strong union, and better working conditions.

Fight Hunger! Join the Communist Party

THE central question before the toiling masses of the United States at this moment is how to meet the general attack now launched by the Roosevelt Government. The masses face a mobilization of the entire gigantic N. R. A. bureaucracy. The attack is on every front. Relief work wages are being slashed; company unions are openly protected by the government; wage cuts are proposed in the building trades and other industries; the manufacturers are assured a free hand in dealing with labor; the tax burden for workers and people of small means is becoming greater than ever.

The American Federation of Labor officials offer their full co-operation in the carrying out of this program. Their chief function in the scheme of the bosses is to tie the hands of labor—to prevent strikes or mass movements.

Only the Communist Party follows a program of struggle against the boss offensive. This is why with the hunger drive goes the attack against the Communist Party and workers who follow its line.

A strong Communist Party in every region of the country, in a shop, local union, farmers' organization, or any other workers' organization, is the key to a real fight in the interest of the masses. Communists are workers or toiling farmers, who are the most militant, devoted and best trained in the struggle against capitalist exploitation. A group of such people organized in the midst of a mass of workers, and under the guidance of the Communist Party, is the best guarantee that every force at the disposal of the workers will be thrown against the bosses, and that no labor faker will be able to betray the struggle.

The Communist Party appeals for members from the ranks of all who see the need for taking up the fight. Every class-conscious worker, especially the live wires in every organization or shop should join the Communist Party!

Let the present Communist membership campaign be a means of establishing a red group in every shop and organization!

Socialist Leaders Comment On American Fascism

TWO Socialist Party leaders, Norman Thomas and Giuseppe Modigliani of the Socialist Italian Federation, have just given their opinions on the menace of fascism in this country as revealed by the Butler charges.

According to yesterday's New York Post, this is what Norman Thomas thinks of the menace of the fascist bands which are being organized by the Wall Street banks:

"I don't know much about the shirt outfits. After I was convinced they had no strength, I forgot all about them. . . . We just laugh at them."

And Modigliani, speaking, mind you, at an anti-fascist working class demonstration to which he had invited the Wall Street tool Mayor LaGuardia as a guest of honor, spoke as follows, to quote yesterday's New York Times:

"In his address Mr. Modigliani maintained the New Deal under President Roosevelt was not a step in the direction of fascism because 'it is founded upon the preservation of democracy and civil liberties.' He predicted that the logical outcome of the New Deal, with the development of a powerful labor movement in this country, would be a Socialist transformation of the United States."

* * *

NOW there can be no doubt as to the sinister meaning of the recent Butler revelations. The Congressional Committee itself, which does not like to expose the advance of fascism too much, was forced to admit the unmistakable truth of Butler's charges.

Dickstein himself, who is trying to shield the biggest Wall Street monopolists and Roosevelt agents mentioned in the Butler expose, has had to admit the substantial truth of Butler's charges, and has become too frightened to print the full report made by Butler.

But for Norman Thomas — he just "laughs at them."

Is there a class conscious worker who will not see that this opinion of Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, plays into the hands of the Wall Street monopolies just at this moment when they have been caught in the act of fascist plotting?

The capitalist class of this country tried to "laugh it off" when their brutal reactionary schemes were for a moment brought to light.

And here we have a Socialist Party leader whose comment falls in with this hoodwinking tactic of the Wall Street cliques.

Since when is it the task of a working class leader to minimize the danger of fascism in this country, especially at this time when reactionary terrorism, organized by the employers and the Roosevelt government, is steadily rising? What does this do if not to permit fascism to advance upon a disarmed and unprepared working class?

* * *

IT WILL be noticed that for Thomas the menace of fascism comes **solely from these private gangs**, and not from the Roosevelt government at all! Thomas argues that if these gangs are not powerful yet, then there is no danger of fascism.

But is is precisely Roosevelt's entire economic program which is fascist in content, giving the biggest Wall Street monopolies an ever tightening grip on the whole life of the country.

And it is just these Wall Street monopolies, who dictate Roosevelt's economic policies, who have been exposed as the most active organizers of secret fascist-military gangs to smash the labor movement.

Let us not forget the blunt statement of MacGuire, **"It is to sustain him (Roosevelt) that we are organizing!"**

Is it now clear what Thomas and Modigliani are doing in effect. They are doing in this country exactly what the Social-Democratic leaders did in Germany, when these leaders supported Bruening, Von Papen, and Hindenburg "against" Hitler. They are concealing from the masses the MAIN SOURCE OF THE MENACE OF FASCISM, THE CAPITALIST GOVERNMENT. They are describing as "Socialism" what is, in reality, the advance to fascism through the reactionary maneuvers of the Roosevelt program.

They keep the eyes of the working class looking for the menace of fascism in one direction, while the actual fascist development, organized by the leading capitalist groups **in the government**, is rapidly stealing up behind their backs.

They try to hide from the masses in this country, just as the Socialist leaders in Germany and Austria did, that it is the White House that is the central headquarters of the advance of fascism.

And this is what makes it necessary to form the united front of all workers ready to fight AGAINST and not for the Roosevelt reactionary program, to fight fascist developments at their source, **in the Roosevelt New Deal.**

Pier Injunction Aimed at All Unions

IN the hearing on the injunction applied for by shippers and merchants, to force longshoremen to handle non-union trucked cargo, the officials of the International Longshoremen's Association and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters are named as defendants.

But it is not they who are being attacked. It is the thousands of workers in both unions. It is the whole trade union movement. The injunction is aimed at the very existence of the union and union conditions on the waterfront.

The employers have hired their most talented forces for this case. Walter Gordon Merritt, their lawyer, is the most prominent open shop attorney. The move for an injunction is in perfect line with the drive of the Roosevelt government generally to outlaw strikes, prevent 100 per cent unionization, and to establish company unions.

The officials of the I.L.A. and I.B.T. have thus far confined the fight against the injunction to legal dickering. They have enlisted Senator Burton K. Wheeler in the court fight. Among the workers the idea has been instilled by the officials that Wheeler's able arguments will defeat the injunction. Thus far no mass action of the workers has been aroused.

It is not Wheeler, or any other prominent official, who could defeat the attack. Wheeler devoted a whole day to showing that the LaGuardia-Norris anti-injunction law makes such injunctions illegal. He has cited a mass of legislative and judicial records to show that injunctions against labor unions are considered illegal. But he has failed to explain that since 1932 when the law was enacted there were numerous injunctions issued just the same.

Ryan, president of the I. L. A., in "reply" to the injunction, instead of organizing the local unions and workers' organizations to protest, attacked the militant workers who are the life blood of the trade union movement. Ryan raised the red scare, and told the bosses that if they wanted to continue to suppress strikes they should rely on his leadership. Ryan played into the hands of the ship owners and, in effect, told them that they did not need the injunction, that he is an effective strikebreaker along the waterfront. He told the bosses that the injunction would "help the Communists."

Only if the thousands of workers in the unions are aroused to mass protest against the injunction attempt will it be defeated. Such action will be decisive, not the arguments in the courts unsupported by action. Every local of the waterfront unions should take action to protest and denounce this move of the open shoppers.

Supreme Court Justice Humphry's court in Brooklyn should be jammed with protesting workers when the hearings are resumed.

Join the Communist Party
35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Party Life

New York Section Issues Challenge on Dock Recruiting

SECTION 1, District 2, of the Communist Party, which is concentrating on a large area of the New York waterfront, has issued a challenge of the Philadelphia District on the question of recruiting longshoremen into the Party.

The challenge was contained in the following letter sent by the New York Communists to the comrades in Philadelphia:

District Buro, District 3,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Comrades:

We are enclosing a copy of a pact of Socialist competition in ercruiting longshoremen, entered into by Sections 1, 3 and 7 in New York, and published in the New York Daily Worker of Nov. 13.

The factors and conditions cited in this statement emphasizing the tremendous importance of recruiting longshoremen into the Party hold good for the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore as well as for the port of New York. The longshoremen all along the Atlantic Coast are faced with common problems—and a common struggle, the struggle against the sell-out Ryan machine in the I. L. A. and the shipowners whom it serves.

The great West Coast strike of the longshoremen demonstrated that only by mobilizing the broadest front of struggle against the shipowners is it possible to win concessions. The task of the Party is to prepare the Atlantic Coast longshoremen to act unitedly and under militant rank and file leadership in the coming struggles, and joining with the fighting dock workers and seamen on the West Coast.

In view of Ryan's recent threat to revoke the charter of the militant Frisco local, in view of the growing attack of the Pacific Coast shipowners on the longshoremen and seamen, it becomes more urgent than ever that the Party establish leadership among the marine workers, that the Party mobilize all forces to help build the rank and file movement in the I. L. A. The rapidly growing danger of Fascism also emphasizes the decisive importance of rooting the Party among the basic industrial workers.

Section 1, New York, has pledged itself to recruit 15 longshoremen into the Party by Jan. 21, Lenin Memorial Day. Already, comrades, we have fulfilled one-third of this quota and we fully expect to achieve our full quota by the given date. In order to help stimulate this recruiting drive along the Atlantic Coast, Section 1 hereby challenges the Philadelphia District to recruit 10 longshoremen into the Party by Lenin Memorial Day. In case this quota is too modest for the Philadelphia District, we stand ready to increase our own quota of 15 in proportion to any quota boost you may care to make.

We shall watch the columns of the Daily Worker for the reply of the Philadelphia District to this challenge.

With Communist Greetings,
SECTION COMMITTEE,
SECTION 1, DISTRICT 2.
Joseph Brandt,
Section Organizer.

* * *

(From The Harlem Organizer, Bulletin of Harlem Section, N. Y.)

For the life and strength of a Unit, we have found that it is necessary from time to time to make a thorough examination of the general activities of the Unit as well as the response given by the comrades in the Unit to the program of work decided upon.

In the past our Unit accomplished very few of the various tasks set before it. There was more than one reason which caused this awful neglect, but one of the most damaging influences to the life of the Unit we found to be the monotonous and dragged-out meetings which we had to attend every Unit night. This alone kept many of the members away from the Unit meetings. To attend a Unit meeting should be made a pleasure. It is really very boring to attend the meetings of some Units.

Owing to the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the comrades in our Unit (the lack of which is caused by not reading sufficiently, so that we may understand the struggle and realize that we the individuals are part and parcel of the struggle) our open-air meetings, which have been very few, were always a failure to a great extent. Our Daily Worker sales fell to an alarming degree and the attendance at Unit meetings was always poor.

To remedy these conditions we have applied constructive criticism and analyzed fully the methods which we applied in the past.

We found that it was necessary, first, to reorganize our Unit. We next decided to make our Unit meetings more interesting and thereby attractive. After which we planned a systematic way of selling our Daily Workers and other literature. We shall also endeavor to make our open-air meetings successes in the future.

The flame of our Unit's life is beginning to burn once more. We all want to be worthy of the name Communist, because we realize that there can only be one Communist and that is a good Communist.

ORGANIZER, UNIT 419.

Demonstration Closes Arms Plant in Spain

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MADRID, Nov. 29 (By Wireless). —The arms factory at Trubia was shut this afternoon in a series of lightning demonstrations organized by the Communist Party of Spain throughout the country. Workers marched by the factory in red shirts and with raised fists. Trust in the leadership of the Communist Party is increasing tremendously.

"WE THANK THEE, F. D. R., FOR OUR DAILY BREAD!" *by Burck*

THE AGITATOR!

"In appreciation of the agitational power of your drawings I am donating to the 'Daily' fund through your department the $5 I received for a lecture last Saturday from the New York Workers School."—Max Bedacht.

E. Stanley	$ 1.00
Kurt Bottcher	.25
Max Bedacht	5.00
Dr. Frank	$6.00
Party at 4716 Ave. I, Brooklyn	5.00
	11.00
Mike Swan	1.00
Previously received	475.05
Total	$481.30

Fascist Demagogy Used As Legal Argument For Thaelmann Frame-up

The International Release Committee continues in the following article the publication, in popular form, of the results of the judicial examination of those "crimes" which the fascists are inventing in order to be able to frame-up a case against Thaelmann. The article is an appeal to the masses and the press to support the particularly difficult work of the International Conference of Jurists. The article therefore deals solely with the legal aspect of the matter, while the international tasks of the general release action are set forth in the brochures written by Henri Barbusse (International Release Committee), Georgi Dimitrov (World Committee Against War and Fascism), and Wilhelm Pieck (International Red Aid), as well as in former articles in the International Press Correspondence.

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"Individual Terror"—a Typical Nazi Method

THE Nazis have used buckets of ink and reams of paper in accusing the Communist Party of Germany of having planned murderous attacks, dynamite outrages, bomb attacks on railways; that there existed special "Terrorist Troops," "Murder Detachments" of Communists, etc.

"Keep on spreading calumnies, some of the dirt will sure to stick." Even this plan of the political desperadoes proved a failure. The world has too good a memory. It remembers the following facts:

What a cry there was of "the Communists have done it" when the half-crazy Matuschka derailed railway trains and blew up bridges in Germany and Hungary. This campaign ended ignominiously, when Matuschka himself declared that he was an anti-Bolshevist, that he wanted by means of his crimes to encourage the police to proceed more drastically. **His connection with fascist organizations was plainly established.** During the trial at Budapest, Matuschka gave the court the Hitler greeting.

What a miserable and precipitate retreat Goering and Goebbels, together with their whole court of law, had to make on account of their slander that Dimitrov had taken part in the blowing up of the Sofia Cathedral. **How brilliantly Dimitrov proved that this outrage was the work of the fascist provocateurs in Bulgaria.**

Everyone will remember how, in the Buelow Square trial, even the special fascist court was compelled to acquit the chief accused, Albert Kuns, member of the C.C. of the C.P.G.

Why? Because the main point of the accusation, namely, that the C.P.G. had organized terrorist groups and murder detachments, and employed individual terror, absolutely collapsed and turned out to be a pure invention of Goebbels. **The fascist Public Prosecutor himself had to move that Kuns be acquitted.**

Saviors of Europe

The "saviors of Europe from Communism" have no time to glance through the history of the workers' movement. They want to cause anti-fascist "heads to roll." For this purpose every means is justified. But their thirst for blood does not alter the fact that everybody with the least knowledge of politics knows that Karl Marx conducted a ruthless fight against Bakunin; that Lenin fiercely fought the social revolutionaries as agents of Tsarism; that the Russian revolution has swept away the anarchists and social revolutionary assassins. The case of the Tsarist provocateur Asev will be a warning example to all Marxists for decades. It is equally well known that the Communist International, under the leadership of Stalin, conducts an energetic open-ly-proclaimed fight against police spies, provocateurs and terrorists.

What, therefore, was the attitude of Ernst Thaelmann, who is a disciple of Marx, Lenin and Stalin, to individual terror? A report delivered by him was printed in February 1932, in a 100,000-edition pamphlet and reprinted in newspapers with a total circulation of 300,000. In this report Thaelmann stated:

"There are people who are of the opinion that the Central Committee adopted this decision against individual terror solely for tactical reasons, in order to secure the legality of the Party. Comrades, in face of such views we must make it perfectly clear that our decision against individual terror is meant quite seriously, and that we are not afraid to draw the organizational consequences from it. The party does not tolerate any social revolutionary tendencies in its ranks!

"By ruthlessly fighting against acts of individual terror and against thoughtless and adventurist putschist tendencies in general in our movement, we at the same time see to it that the bourgeoisie is not given an easy pretext for prohibiting the Party.

"Lenin taught us quite clearly that we Communists are opposed to individual terror, not because of any servile, cowardly attitude towards the bourgeoisie, but because this attitude of ours corresponds to the real interests of the revolutionary mass fight."

"Thaelmann's high treason" is proved to be pure demagogy. The "C.P.G.'s plan of insurrection" has proved to be a patchwork of forgeries. Now a further main pillar of the "case" for the prosecution, the charge of "individual terror," has collapsed.

We declare quite openly and plainly: It is no use your trying to besmirch Ernst Thaelmann with your own shame and disgrace. **It is you who are the individual terrorists!**

You have fascist murder-detachments in every Brown Shirt Troop, in every police presidium, in every concentration camp!

You beat the member of the Reichstag Schutz in Koenigsberg into a mass of bleeding pulp which could only be carried away in a sheet.

You flung the member of the Reichstag Funk out of the window of the High Court so that he was smashed to pieces on the pavement below.

Beat Stelling

You beat Stelling, a member of the Reichstag, to death, sewed his body up in a sack and sank it in the water.

In the Columbia House, in Generalpapestrasse, in Oranienburg, in Brandenburg, Dachau and Papenburg, you set up torture chambers in comparison with which the Inquisition was a paradise.

You sent out murder detachments who shot down not only General Schleicher, but also his wife, and also killed the Catholic Klausner.

You tortured John Scheer to death and arranged a shooting competition, using his body as a target, in order to "shoot away" the traces of your terror.

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Thaelmann the "Traitor"

THE fascists, who realize the weakness of their position in the Thaelmann trial, are dragging in a further "crime": Treason! This charge may, in certain circumstances, even mean a death sentence if the Nazis succeed in taking international public opinion by surprise.

Ernst Thaelmann fought passionately against the danger of war, in defense of peace, against imperialist armaments, against the plundering of Germany by the dictated peace of Versailles

Like vultures the Nazis have seized upon the speech delivered by Thaelmann on October 21, 1932, to the workers of Paris against competition in armaments and in defense of peace.

Seizing on his demands that the huge sums expended on the upkeep and arming of the German Reichswehr and the French army should be used to ameliorate the suffering and misery of the war victims, the unemployed, the pensioners, small peasants, small holders, fishermen and the middle class—demands which are raised in all countries by all opponents of war—the Nazis want to charge him under the sedition laws: with spreading disaffection in the army, destroying the defensive power of Germany. Thaelmann's fight for peace does not fit in with the plans of the international war-mongers.

Here we have an obvious and shameless twisting of the law. The speech delivered by Ernst Thaelmann in Paris, *four million* copies of which were distributed in Germany, did not offer even von Papen or General Schleicher any grounds for prosecuting Thaelmann. Hitler, Goering, Goebbels, however, want to attempt this two years later.

Against this outrageous intention we cite a man known to the whole world, Karl Liebknecht:

"Gentlemen, if that is treason, if to champion the idea of peace is treason, if the proclamation of the international proletarian class struggle is treason, yes, gentlemen, then I repeat: it has become an honor to be branded as an international traitor. ('Hear, hear' from the Socialists, laughter from the Right.)

"But do not the judicial authorities realize that it is the height of self-mockery by present-day society when work for peace against the murder of the people is described as high treason? Is there equal rights for all? For peace demonstrations and peace propaganda one is persecuted with fire and sword. On the other hand, war propaganda and incitement to mass murder is regarded as the duty of every patriotic man." (Liebknecht's Reichstag speech, March 1916.).

The murdered Karl Liebknecht rises up as a witness on behalf of Thaelmann.

To all those who have still any illusions regarding fascist "administration of justice," regarding "justice" as Hitler, Goering and Goebbels understand it, we must say:

Thaelmann is to be brought before the second senate of the so-called People's Court of Justice. What is the composition of this court? In addition to reliable S. A. leaders, there sit on the judges' bench flight-commanders, majors, captains and naval officers—people to whom war is a profession, representatives of the War Ministry, representatives of the aircraft industry, those groups of capitalists who make millions of profits out of armaments, who are driving headlong to war. The so-called People's Court is a court of militarists and war contractors. It is in a double sense of the world a military court against the defenders of peace.

Does the world now realize the great danger threatening Thaelmann in the shape of the People's Court? Herr Jorns, the Public Prosecutor, who acquitted the murderers of Karl Liebknecht, has been selected by Hitler and Goering to appear for the Prosecution.

We, however, must not only protect Ernst Thaelmann against the military court, but wrest him from the clutches of the fascist betrayers of their country. For if the sentence does not satisfy the war inciters. Thaelmann will be in danger of being foully murdered by fascist assassins

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Prosperity in the U.S.S.R.
Food Cards
More on U. S. Elections

RECENTLY the capitalist press has given some prominence to reports from the Soviet Union showing the tremendous increase in the living standards of the masses.

But these reports have been fragmentary, and even grudgingly given. We have just recieved some figures from the U. S. S. R. which show to what extent the material well-being of the people has been raised.

First of all, there has been an uninterrupted rise in commodity turnover. Goods manufactured is immediately swallowed up in use. It does not lay on the shelves, adding to overproduced stocks as in the capitalist countries. The turnover of what is called retail trade increased by 27.3 per cent, in the first nine months of 1934, as compared with the same period last year; and in the third quarter shot up 34.3 per cent over 1933.

Thanks to collective farming, the state was able to collect its quotas of grain this year much more rapidly, and with better organization, than in all former years. This furnished the basis for the more rapid turnover of foodstuffs.

Enormous quantities of food are concentrated in the hands of the workers' state. Besides, there are huge quantities of industrial goods and luxuries.

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THESE products, a 20 per cent increase over last year, are being distributed almost twice as fast as last year.

For instance, contrast the following facts with the now disappearing reports of "starvation" in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, besides the great increase in the amount of goods distributed, has an increased reserve of 25 per cent of meat, 30 per cent of butter, and 111 per cent of cheese. The stores of canned goods are 1,000 per cent higher than ever before. There are millions of tons of potatoes, large quantities of eggs and other provisions.

These stores of foodstuffs now at the disposal of the workers' fatherland enables the development of a more efficient distribution of goods to the masses. Not only the closed cooperatives are able to provide the workers with a greater variety of goods at lower prices, but the so-called "open stores," those catering to anyone, have increased their trade considerably.

This means that with the tremendous increase of all sorts of goods, foods, clothing, luxury articles, furniture, etc., etc., the question of rationing, due to backwardness and slowness in production, becomes less and less necessary. The well-being of the masses is increased with every turn of the wheels of industry. The reserves against drought, and war adventures of the imperialists, is increased.

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AN EXAMPLE of the growing speed of commodity distribution, is shown by the fact that the open stores sell 44 per cent of the total bread supply, 25 per cent of sugar, 30 per cent of the confectionery, and 28 per cent of the tinned goods.

When more and more American workers get their measly starvation rations on relief cards, in the Soviet Union the advance of Socialist construction is rapidly destroying the card-rationing system. American capitalism, because of its highly developed industry, is forced more and more to introduce the card-rationing system (in the form of relief), while in the Soviet Union, where it was introduced because of the backwardness of industry and agriculture, it is rapidly being eliminated and will soon be elminated forever.

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THOUGH a little late, we think it important to quote from the Danish leading financial sheet on the recent elections in the United States. The Copenhagen "Finanstidende" declares: "It was unemployment which gave Roosevelt the same powers that Hitler has. But if he cannot master the situation, what will have to be done? After he has tried all possibilities, only more rapid armaments will be left to him, the excuse for which is already supplied by Japan. So far, most of the steel production has already gone into armament.

"The elections in the United States made a big step toward distatorship, but on different issues and in a different way than in European countries."

That makes it almost unanimous. The capitalist press in every country, whether it be fascist Italy, fascist Germany, or "democratic" England and "Social Democratic" Denmark, come to only one conclusion so far as the Roosevelt regime is concerned—it is moving rapidly made a big step toward dictatorship, toward an open fascist dictatorship, hold out against the whole world and the obvious.

SAVED—BY $1

Now that his readers have lured Gannes back to the fold, contributing more than $25 in one day, they apparently are leaving him in the lurch again. Luckily, H. Bitterman saves him from complete disgrace.

Henry Bitterman	$ 1.00
Previously received	306.72
Total	$307.72

With the $48 contribution from the Scandinavian Workers Club, Boston reached 100 per cent of its quota. The Maynard unit raffled a Turkey, raised $37, and gave the turkey to an unemployed family. However, the Finnish, Lithuanian and Lettish organizations in Boston are still far behind. Speed action for the $60,000 fund!